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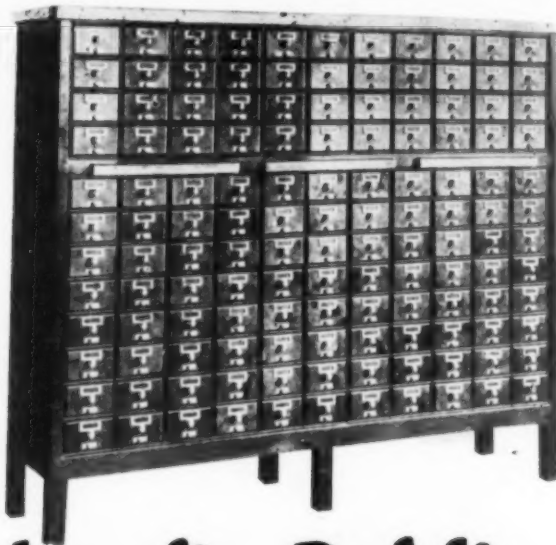
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Vol. I. 1915

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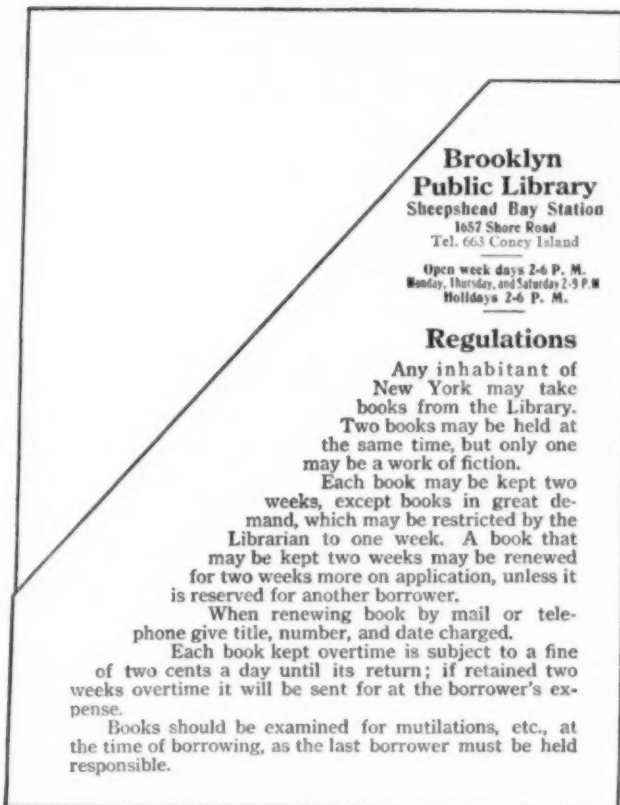
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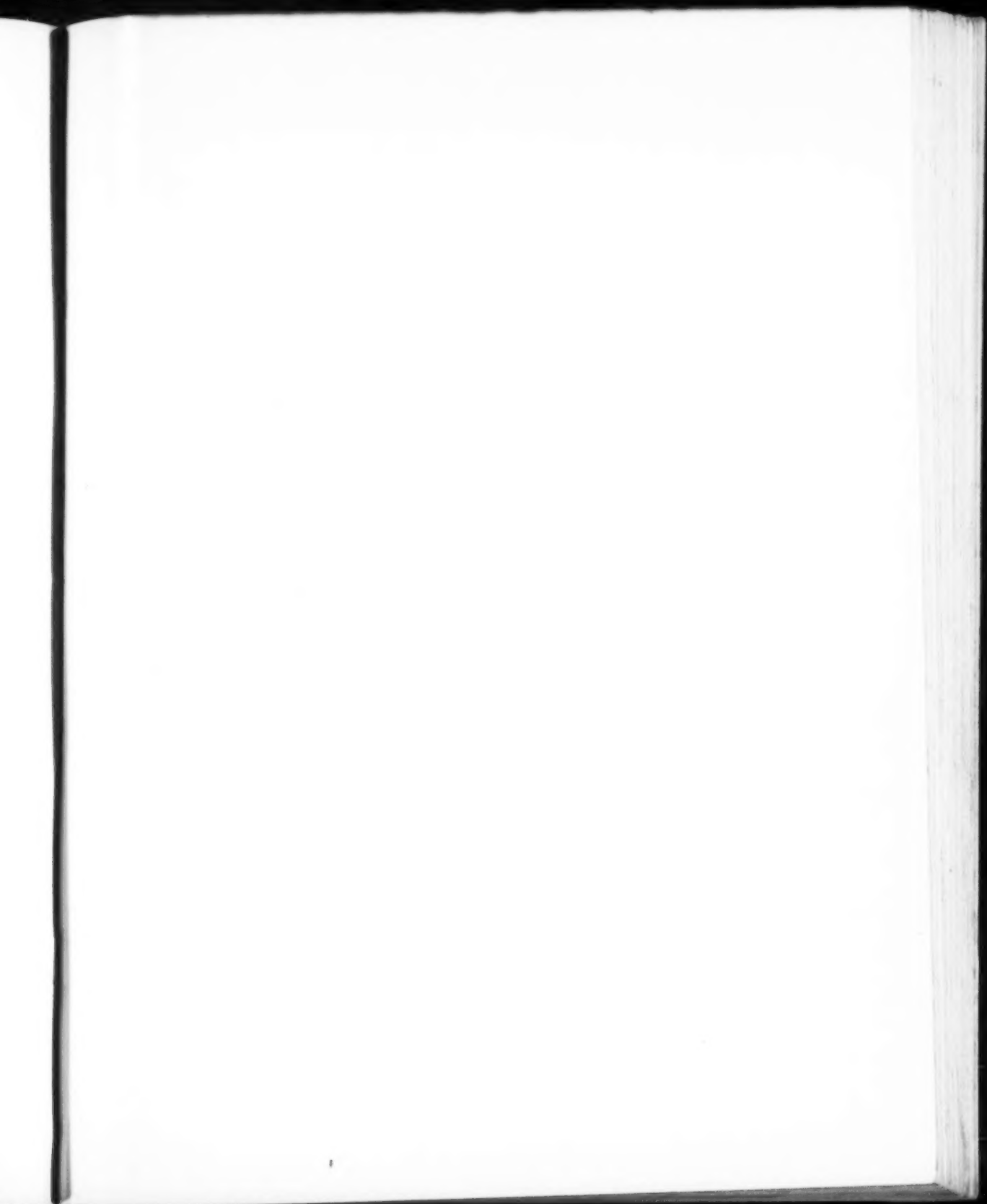
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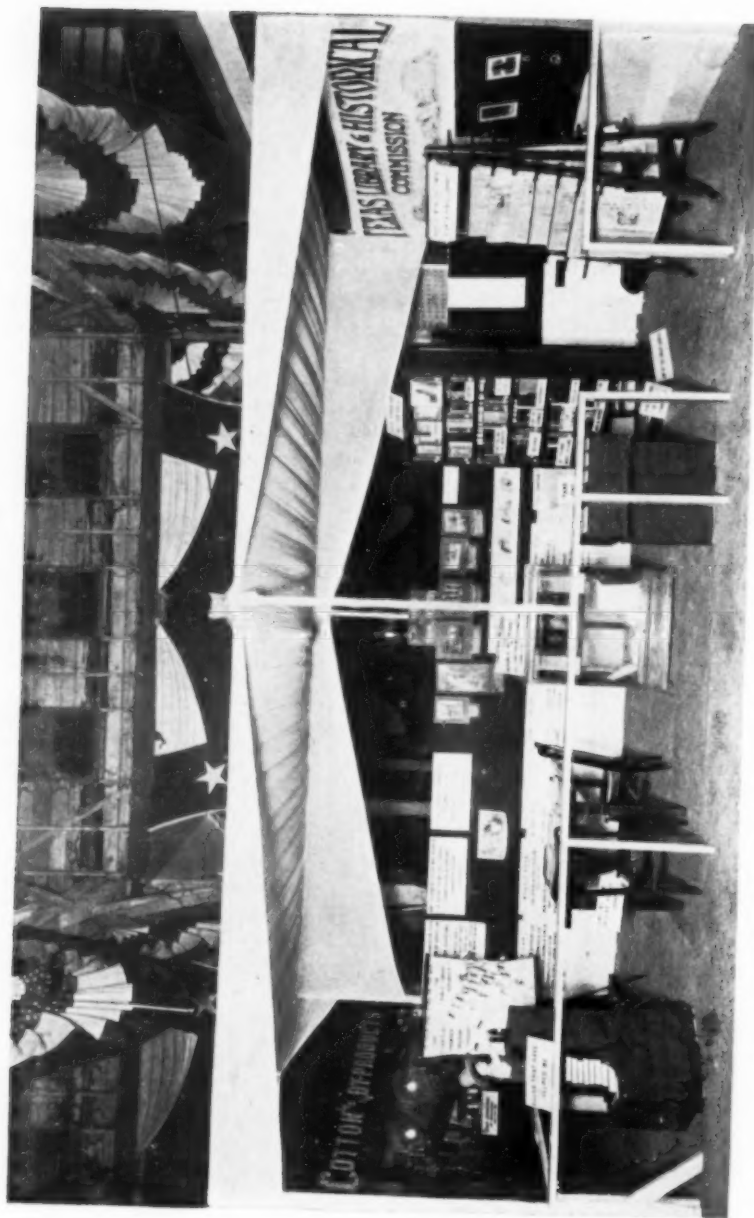


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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 40

DECEMBER, 1915

No. 12

THE embargo against German trade, incidentally including books for libraries, which Great Britain has sought to enforce, will be mitigated in considerable degree by the arrangement through our State Department with the British authorities, of which an official statement is published on another page. The arrangement is confined exclusively to public bodies, such as colleges and libraries, and does not extend to individuals, even if college professors. The Librarian of Congress undertakes to certify to the good faith of the application, and the difficulty will be chiefly in preparing the necessary vouchers for dispatch abroad. This will be lessened, if importations are concentrated, for the time being, in the hands of well known importers, rather than made directly by libraries themselves. It will be a convenience to know what libraries are importing directly and if any such libraries will communicate with Mr. Anderson at the New York Public Library, he will be glad to place a systematic report before the Librarian of Congress. So far it is understood that there has been no interference with mail transmission, in case of individual books, unless so large as to come within parcel post requirements.

Too often library problems are discussed with an assumption of knowledge which the experience of the critic scarcely justifies. New York has recently been treated to an exhibition of this kind, in the criticisms of the experts of the Finance Department of New York City in connection with the appropriations for library purposes by the city. The daily press found amusing opportunities for "featuring" certain things which were incidentally said and which perhaps have given a false impression of the perspective of the discussion. Certain it is that inspection in reasonable degree and outside suggestions to a

library administration are both valuable. But it is absolutely impracticable for outsiders to judge whether Mr. Smith should be cut down from \$2100 to \$1800 per year, or whether Miss Jones should be raised from \$600 to \$650. An incidental suggestion of one of the experts that fiction might be banished from the public library system and an equivalent proportion of cost saved, has excited equal astonishment and amusement. The New York budget and the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate are admirable devices for the safeguarding of public finances, and it is a pity that sometimes a good method is carried out to a *reductio ad absurdum*, and thus what is really admirable is made a mockery.

The like is sometimes to be said of the commission plan of city government which too often threatens to result in making a public library a subordinate bureau, with an over-lord far removed from practical knowledge of library needs, and with schemes for competitive methods, in the selection and purchase of books as well as in the choice of assistants, which do not fulfill library requirements. The commission plan of city government indeed presents serious dangers for the library. In concentrating responsibility on a few officials of the first rank, it develops a correlative disadvantage. A city library, incidentally rather than organically related to a commissioner's line of work, is too often relegated to the direction of subordinates, not capable for the need. Under the commission plan it is often a question to which commissionership the public library shall be assigned, and the commissioner is apt to look upon it as a useless appendix threatening administrative appendicitis. Without a library board to support him and with a subordinate official over him, the public librarian loses

independence of action and becomes merely an official of third rank. Under these circumstances also a civil service system of examination and promotion not adapted to the needs of the library is apt to make trouble, and purchase of books as well as supplies becomes part of the ordinary work of the purchasing agent who appreciates neither the importance of choice nor the value of promptness. If books are to be purchased to meet the needs of the reading community they must be intelligently selected and promptly purchased and neither is the case when they are treated on a competitive basis like grocery or stationery supplies. The proper reconciliation of a public library with the commission plan of government seems to be that the library shall continue to have its board of trustees or directors, small rather than large, within the department of a commissioner and responsible to him, with its own methods of administration interlocking with but not too much dependent upon the general scheme.

It is a wise provision that for every important executive, in any calling, there should be an "understudy" able to relieve his principal of any portion of his work, whether during illness or vacation or in the ordinary routine of administration, and of the caliber to take the place of the executive in any emergency and to succeed him when the time for retirement comes. The relation is a difficult one on both sides, requiring in especial full confidence on the part of the chief executive and the utmost loyalty and good faith on the part of the associate or assistant. This is as true in a great public library as elsewhere, and an executive who is unwilling to associate with himself such an "understudy," lest he should himself be displaced, fails in appreciation of the importance of his own position. On the other hand, an associate or assistant who shows the least desire to step into the shoes of his principal prematurely, is not the man for the place. The solution of the problem has been illustrated

in the history of the New York Public Library, to which Mr. Anderson was called as Dr. Billings' assistant and associate some time before that great executive was retired by death. The authorities of the Manchester Public Libraries, for which has yet to be provided a central building adequate to the great work of this library in the future, have appointed Mr. L. Stanley Jast to the responsible position of deputy-librarian as the assistant and associate of Mr. Charles W. Sutton, one of the veterans in the English library field. It is to be hoped that the relationship will work out so well that an important precedent will be made in England as it has been made in this country in the instance cited and in others.

UNDER the policy of the John Carter Brown Library of Americana, as laid down by John Carter Brown himself in his personal practice and set forth explicitly by Mr. Winship in his published history of the library, Mr. Lee's plan of "sponsors for knowledge" in the library field finds excellent illustration. In the last paragraph of the history Mr. Winship says "The aim of the John Carter Brown Library is to answer every question asked of it concerning anything printed before 1801, which in any way relates to America." In other words, this library, pre-eminent in the field of Americana, places its full facilities at the service of any library or any individual student who has reason to ask questions within its field. The library of a theological seminary could in like manner answer inquiries as to the history of religion, and so on through the list. The limitation would come when such a library as that of the American Bar Association should be asked to answer questions of law which would usually require the trained experience and costly service of able counsel to determine. The proffer of the John Carter Brown Library is abundant evidence, however, that in limited fields where not too much is asked Mr. Lee's plan should work out easily to practical result.

THE FOREIGN CHILD AT A ST. LOUIS BRANCH*

BY JOSEPHINE M. McPIKE

CRUNDEN branch is the kind of place, the thought of which makes you glad to get up in the morning. It is an institution, a state of mind. And as we workers there feel, so do the people in the neighborhood. We have heard over and over again the almost worn-out appellation "The people's university"; Crunden has a different place in the thoughts of its users. It is really the living-room of our neighborhood—the place where, the dishes having been washed and the apron hung up, we naturally retire to read and to muse.

True, it is a large family foregathered in this living-room of ours, much greater in number than the chairs for them to sit upon, but, as in all large families, there is much giving and taking. In the children's room, crowded to overflowing, the Jewish child sits next to the Irish, and the Italian and the Polish child read from the same book. Children of all ages; babes from two and a half years to boys of twenty who spend their days in the factory, and are still reading "Robinson Crusoe" and the "Merry adventures of Robin Hood." There too, sometimes comes the mother but lately arrived from the "Old Country," wearing her brightly colored native costume. Unable to read or to write, she feels more at home here with the children whom she understands, and beams proudly to see her little "Izzy" reading "Child life" or "Summers' reader."

Some social workers report that their greatest difficulty in dealing with the children of the tenement district is absolute lack of the play spirit. Our observations have been quite to the contrary; in all of the children there is a fresh and healthy playfulness—indeed, we feel at times that it is much too healthy. Our constant attendance is needed to satisfy them all, insatiable little readers that they are.

But the question of discipline becomes a real problem only in dealing with the mass spirit of the gang. There is one more or less notorious gang in the neighborhood which is known as the "Forty Thieves." To gain admittance into this friendly crowd

it is necessary for the applicant to prove to the full satisfaction of the leaders that he has stolen something. *En masse* they storm into the children's room, in a spirit of bravado. We gradually come to realize that at such a time as this the library smile—that much used and abused smile—touches some of the boys not at all, and the voice of authority and often the arm of strength are the only effective methods. We believe that we have found a most satisfactory way of meeting this situation. The children's librarian induces all of the older boys to come down stairs to a separate room and for a half hour tells them tales of adventure and chivalry, thus quieting the children's room and directing the energy of the boys into more peaceful channels. This story in the evening takes the place of the story hour for older children during the daytime, which on account of the scarcity of boys and girls of suitable age has been discontinued.

The younger children still have their fairy stories told them, and there, ever and anon, the frank spirit of the family manifests itself. That child who all through one story hour sat weaving back and forth muttering to herself, and when pressed for an explanation, remarked that she "was countin' 'til you're done"—is a happy and independent contrast to the usually emotional type that embraces and bids its indescribably dirty and garlic tainted little brothers—"Kiss teacher for the nice story."

The young library assistant comes to Crunden branch graciously to teach—she stays humbly to learn. Full of new theories and with a desire to uplift—a really sincere desire—she finds in a short time much to uplift her own spirit. Since ours is a polygot neighborhood consisting mostly of Russians, Jews, Poles, and Italians, with a light sprinkling of Irish, it brings us into contact with such different temperaments that before we can attempt to satisfy them we must needs go to school to them. We know to some extent the life of our American child and with a little thought we can usually find the way best to appeal to him. But the peoples who have come from across the water have brought with them

*Read before the Missouri Library Association at Joplin, Oct. 21, 1915.

their traditions and their customs, and have each their own point of view; and it is with these traditions and customs that we must become familiar and sympathetic in order to understand the little strangers. There is the eager, often fearful Jewish child; the slower, stolid Pole; the impulsive Italian; each must be approached from a different angle and each with a different inducement. At first this task is rather appalling, but gradually it becomes so interesting that from trying to learn from the child in the library we listen to the mother in the home, and often to the father from the factory; and from these gleanings of their life in the home and their habits of thought we try to understand the nature of the strange child and grope about for what he most needs and how to make the greatest appeal to him.

In the last two or three years the children's librarian has herself gone after each book long overdue, and with each visit she has seized the opportunity not only to recover the book, but to become acquainted with the mother and to gain her often reluctant confidence. Most of the readers live in tenements, many of which open into one common yard. The appearance of the library assistant usually causes much commotion, and she is received often not only by the mother of the negligent child but also the mothers of several other children as well—and, the center of a friendly group, she holds conversation with them. By this time the library assistant is well known in the neighborhood, and unlike the collector and the curious social uplifter who are often treated with sullenness and defiance, she receives every consideration and assistance. Now at Yom Kipper, Rosh Hashana, Pasach and other holidays, we are invited to break *matzos* and eat rare native dishes with the families of the children. We find the home visit invaluable. The Jewish, the Italian, and even the Polish mother gains confidence in us, tells us all the family details—and feels finally that we are fit persons to whom she may entrust her children.

Probably our most attractive-looking child is the Italian, a swarthy-skinned little creature, with softly curved cheeks, liquid brown eyes and seraphic expression—that

seraphic expression which is so convincing and withal so misleading. Child of the sun that he is, his greatest ambition in life is to lie undisturbed in the heat of the day and so be content. He has learned to take nothing seriously, the word "responsibility" has no meaning for him. Nor has the word "truth." With his vivid imagination he handles it with the lightest manner in the world, he adds, he expands, he takes away in the most sincere fashion, looking at you all the while with babyish innocence. He is bewildering! His large brown eyes are veritable symbols of truth; to doubt him fills you with shame. I say he is bewildering; never so much so as when, for no apparent reason, he changes his tactics, and with the same sweet confidence absolutely reverses his former statements. What can we do with him? There seems to be no appeal we can make. He swears by the Madonna! He raises his eyes to Heaven, and when he finally makes his near-true statement, he is filled with such confessional fervor that to reward him seems to be the only logical course left. He is certainly a child of nature, but of a nature so quixotic that we are non-plussed.

To many of our dark-skinned little friends "Home" originally was the little island across from the toe of Italy. These are, I fear, somewhat scorned by the ones whose homes nestled within the confines of the boot itself. We know how many refugees fled to that little spot in the water, and that dark indeed have been the careers of some of them. Whether the hunted feeling of their fathers of generations back still lurks in these young Sicilians, I do not know, but certainly their first impulse is one of defense. At the simplest question there appears suddenly, even in the smallest child, the defiant flash of the dark eyes and the sullen setting of the mouth. The question—what does your father do?—or, what is your mother's name?—arouses their ever-smoldering suspicion, and more than likely their quick rejoinder will be—"What's it to you?" When we explain impersonally that it is very much to us if they are to read our books, and that after all to reveal their mother's name will be no very damaging admission, the cloud blows over and there is no more trace of the little

storm when they indifferently give us all the details we wish. So sudden are their changes and moods, so violent their little outbursts, that we must needs be on the *qui vive* in our dealings with them. But yet they are so lovable that we can never be vexed with them for long.

It cannot be far amiss to put into this paper a picturesque Sicilian woman who has grown old in years but is still a child in spirit. She loves a fairy story as much as she did sixty years ago, and listens with the same breathless credulity. One night about twilight as I sat on the front steps with her and several little Italian children, listening to her tales of the old home country, there came a silence in our little group. Suddenly Angel Licavoli asked, "Teacher, what is God like?" With a feeling that our friend of riper experience could give us more satisfaction, I repeated the question to her. Her sweet old face surrounded by the white curls was a study in simple faith as she assured us, "Maybe She is like the holy pictures."

When I approach the subject of the Russian Jew, I do it with a great humbleness and fear lest I do not do it justice. So much have they had to overcome, and such tenacity and perseverance have they shown in overcoming it! Straight from the Pales of Kief, Ketchinoff, and Odessa they come to settle in the nearest to a pale we have to offer. Great has been their poverty; a long-standing terror with them, and along with it in many cases persecution, starvation, and social ostracism. Poverty in all but spirit and mind. The great leveler to them is education, and it is no uncommon thing for the Jewish father to sacrifice himself in order to better his son, to take upon himself that greatest of sacrifices, daily grind and deprivation. Not only this generation, but the one before and the one before that. They cannot keep up such a white-hot search for learning without sooner or later finding out what is wisdom—real wisdom. Stripped of all but bare necessities, they come to possess a sense of value that is remarkably true. We come into contact then with the offspring of such conditions, simple and direct in manner and having a passionate impersonal curiosity. Always asking, searching for the real

things, eager for that which will render them impervious to their sordid surroundings, they have thrown aside all superfluous mannerisms and get easily to the heart of things. Accustomed to the greatest repression, and exclusion from all schools and institutions of the sort, the free access to so many books is an endless joy to them. They browse among the shelves lovingly, and instinctively read the best we have to offer. Tales from the ancient Hebrews, history, travel—these are the books they take. But what they read most gladly is biography. It is just as difficult to find a life of Lincoln on the shelves as it is to find an Altsheler—and of comparisons is that not the strongest? Heroes of all sorts attract the Jewish child, heroes in battles, statesmen and leaders in adventure, conquest, business. If a hero is also a martyr, their delight knows no bounds.

We know now that we need be surprised at nothing; extreme cases have come at Crunden to be the average, if I may be permitted to be paradoxical. We were interested but not surprised when Sophie Polopinsk, a little girl but a short time from Russia, wheeled up the truck, climbed with great difficulty upon it and promptly lost herself in a volume of Tolstoi's "Resurrection" a volume almost as large as the small person herself, and formidable with its Russian characters. In telling you of Sol Flotkin I may be giving you the history of a dozen or so small Russian Jews who have come to Crunden. At the age of ten, Sol had read all of Gorki, Tolstoi, Turgenev and Dostoievski in the original and then devoured Hugo and Dumas in the language of his adoption. The library with Sol became an obsession. He was there waiting for the doors to open in the morning, and at nine o'clock at night we would find him on the adult side, probably behind the radiator, lost to us, but almost feverishly alive in his world of imagination that some great man had made so real for him. It was to Crunden branch that the truant officer came when the school authorities reported him absent from his place. It was there, too, his father came, imploring, "Could we not refuse Sol entrance?" The poor man demanded, did we know that at twelve and one o'clock at night he was often compelled

to go out and find the boy, only to discover him crouched under the street light with a copy of "War and peace" lovingly upon his young knees? And there are many others like Sol. Is it not inspiring to the librarian to work with children who must be coaxed, not to read good books, but to desist from reading them?

Among the Jewish people the word "radical" is in high favor—it is the open sesame to their sympathy. For the ordinary layman, radicalism, for some unexplained reason, is associated with the words Socialism, Anarchism, etc. The deep dyed conservative, to whom comes the picture of flaunting red at the mention of the word, would be surprised to learn in what simple cases it is often used. We have, for instance, an organization meeting once a week under the head of the "Radical Jewish School." When the secretary came to us for the first time we asked him what new theory they intended to work out. Their radical departure from custom consisted only in teaching to the children a working Yiddish in order that the Jewish mother might understand her amazingly American child, in order to lessen the tragedy of misunderstanding which looms large in a family of this sort. They are setting at defiance the old Jewish School which taught its children only a Hebrew taken from the Talmud, a more perfect but seldom used language. Not so terrifying that.

Children who are forced to forage for themselves from a very early age, as most of our youngsters are, develop while yet very young a sense of responsibility and a certain initiative seldom found in more tenderly nurtured children. It is the normal thing in the life of a girl in our neighborhood when she reaches the age of eight or nine years to have solely in her charge a younger brother or sister. When she jumps rope or plays jacks or tag she does it with as much joy as her sister of happier circumstances—but with a deftness foreign to the sheltered child she tucks away under her arm the baby, which after six weeks becomes almost a part of herself. Often we will fearfully exhort her to hold the baby's back, etc. Invariably the child will smile indulgently at us, as at a likeable but irresponsible person, and change the posi-

tion of the infant not one whit. She is really the mother, she feels, with a mother's knowledge of what the baby needs; we are only nice library teachers. Their pride in the baby and their love for it sometimes even exceeds that of the mother who is forced to be so much away from the little ones. From five years of age the boys are expected to manage for themselves—to fight their own battles, literally—and to look out for themselves in general. Naturally they possess a self-reliance greater than other children of their age. We come into contact with this in the library in the child's more or less independent choice of books and his free criticism—often remarkably keen—of the contents. Another place where the children show initiative is in the formation of clubs, which is a great diversion of theirs. Seldom does a week pass without a crowd of children coming to us petitioning for the use of one of the club rooms. Often these clubs are of short duration, but some of them have been in existence for years. Sometimes they are literary, sometimes purely social—but more often dramatic. In the dramatic club the children, starved for the brighter things of life—can pretend to their hearts' content, and their keen imagination can make it all vividly realistic for them. They choose their own plays, draw the parts, make their costumes and carry out their own conception of the different roles. Astonishingly well they do it too. Is it any wonder that with their drab unhappy lives in mind, fairies and beautiful princesses figure largely? It seems to me that a singularly pathetic touch is the fact that yearly the "Merry Making Girls Club" spends weeks and weeks of preparation for an entertainment given for the benefit of the Pure Milk and Ice Fund for the poor babies of St. Louis, they themselves being the most liable to become beneficiaries of the fund.

A very small thing is sufficient to fire their imagination. The most trivial incident will suggest to them the formation of a club—a gilt crown, an attractive name, etc. An amusing instance has lately come up in this connection. Several boys of about thirteen or fourteen asked the use of one of the club rooms for the "Three C's." Very reticent they were about the

nature of this organization. Finally amid rather embarrassed giggles the truth came out—a picture show in the neighborhood had distributed buttons bearing the picture and name of the popular favorite, which buttons were sufficient reason to form the "Charlie Chaplin Club."

When we think of many foreigners of different nationality together, there comes to most of us from habit the idea first sug-

gested by Mr. Zangwill of amalgamation. I think most of us at Crunden do not like to feel that our branch and others like it are melting pots; at any rate of a heat so fierce that it will melt away the national characteristics of each little stranger—so fierce that it will level all picturesqueness into deadly sameness. Rather, just of a glow so warm that it melts almost imperceptibly the racial hate and antagonism.

THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

BY WILLIAM R. EASTMAN

THE New York Library Association was organized in Albany on Friday, July 11, 1890, with how many original members I never knew. The call for the meeting was issued by Melvil Dewey, who was then both secretary of the State University and director of the State Library. The annual convocation held for three days in the Senate Chamber had adjourned at noon. The library meeting began at 3 p. m. in a large room of the State Library and continued till its business was completed at 6 o'clock. Hon. George W. Curtis, chancellor of the University, presided. Forty-three persons were present, including four regents, 20 women and several librarians, library trustees, school principals and college presidents and professors. The names are not all recorded. Of the four regents we are sure of Chancellor Curtis, Pliny T. Sexton and Andrew S. Draper, then state superintendent of public instruction. Rev. Dr. Upson, afterward chancellor, may have been the fourth. Mr. Dewey was the secretary of the meeting and the moving spirit. Mr. Curtis was opposed to the movement, but remarked in his quiet way that while the immediate importance of the association had not greatly impressed him and the interest shown by the libraries was slight, he was nevertheless sure that if he felt as Mr. Dewey evidently did, he should urge it with all his might. Mr. Peck, of

Gloversville, and Mr. Sickley, of Poughkeepsie, were present. Mr. Biscoe, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Howell of the State Library, were there, of course. Of the women, we are quite sure of Miss Cutler, Miss Seymour, Miss Woodworth, Miss Jones, Miss Nina Browne, Miss Wheeler, and Miss Foote, all of them connected with the Albany office. On motion of Mr. Sickley, it was voted to organize an association, and a constitution was adopted. Mr. Sickley wrote to Miss Underhill on August 30, 1915: ". . . if you had asked me about the number present I should have said there were less than twenty, and probably not over a dozen. . . . My reason for thinking there was but a small number present was not only my own observation, but also the attitude of Chancellor Curtis, who seemed very much opposed to organizing an association at that time, and the principal reason he gave was the small attendance. Mr. Dewey was very anxious to perfect an organization at that meeting in order that New York state should be among the first, if not the first state, to have one. The chancellor opposed it by reason of the small attendance, saying that it was evident that there was not sufficient interest to warrant it. No one seemed inclined to oppose the chancellor, who dominated the meeting, and Mr. Dewey was apparently very uneasy for fear the scheme would fall through, so I crossed over to where he was sitting, and

*Paper presented at the meeting of the New York Library Association, Haines Falls, September 27, 1915.

in a whisper asked him if it would not be well to bring the matter to a definite action by a motion. 'That is just what I wish would be done,' he replied, so I returned to my seat and securing the floor, moved that a state library association be formed. The motion was immediately seconded, I think by Mr. Peck. The chancellor again spoke in opposition, repeating what he had before said, about the small attendance, and asked the gentleman from Poughkeepsie (myself) to withdraw the motion. This I declined to do, and someone securing the floor, reminded the chancellor in a few words that numbers were not always required to start an organization, and called his attention to the time when he and two or three others organized the Civil Service Reform Association, which since had become powerful and influential.

"There was some little amusement at the chancellor's expense, and although he did not entirely give up his opposition, he graciously acquiesced in the vote, which was almost, if not fully, unanimous in favor of the organization."

Mr. Gallup, the first secretary of the association, wrote, October 19, 1915, from Boston: "Mr. Curtis took quite a decided stand, as I recall it, against the formation at that time of such an organization. I, being quite youthfully rash, stood up for about the first time in my life in public and made an enthusiastic appeal to the assembled company in opposition to Mr. Curtis' judgment, and the day was carried for the organization. Probably, as a result of this, I was made temporary secretary and treasurer."

Mr. Dewey was elected president, with an executive board including, with the president, W. S. Butler, of the New York Society Library; J. C. Sickley, of Poughkeepsie; G. B. Gallup, of Albany Y. M. A.; and A. L. Peck, of Gloversville. The constitution required from each member a registration fee of one dollar and limited the annual assessment in the future to one dollar. Practically there were no expenses for three or four years while the business was transacted in Mr. Dewey's office.

As the official record of the original meeting is found defective, a personal ex-

planation may be in order. I was chosen secretary three years afterward. It was at a meeting held on Friday, July 21, 1893, in connection with the conference of the A. L. A. at Chicago. The New York meeting followed a certain dinner to which 27 persons sat down at a table spread upon the roof the New York building at the Columbian Exposition. The business of the association was continued late into the evening under the stars. I was not there. As soon as I heard of my election I wrote to the secretary of the previous year and was surprised to hear from her that she had no records, and that she was equally surprised to learn that she had been secretary for a year without knowing it. She was hardly to blame, as this was her first notice. I am happy to be able to add that, if there was any fault, she was forgiven, and, 13 years later, was chosen and served as president of the association; and also, that, to the great satisfaction and joy of us all, she has now attained the supreme and well-deserved honor of the presidency of the A. L. A.

But this does not help the records. After my first disappointment I looked for the former secretary, Mr. George B. Gallup, once of Albany, who held the office for the first two years. But I looked in vain. He had left the library and the city, and I have never found him nor any trace of any papers which he might have had.* Consequently, my first official task was to construct the records of three years to cover no less than six meetings, three of which I had not attended, and two of them having taken place before I myself had been so much as born into the library world.

Fortunately, my task was not really difficult while I had access to the many circulars, calls and reports of the director of the State Library, and, best of all, while I had the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, in which he had printed all essential matters relating to the association. But a register of the original names I have never found.

New York holds the record of July 11, 1890, as the first state to organize a library

*At the close of the reading of this paper, it was announced that Mr. Gallup was living in Boston. A letter of inquiry was sent to his address. His reply has recently been received, and an extract therefrom is given above.

association; and this, notwithstanding the fact that New Hampshire, which had long shown a habit of priority in library affairs, had, on August 16, 1889, obtained from the legislature an act incorporating 50 men, whose names appear in the bill, as the New Hampshire Library Association. This act authorized any three of the persons named to call a meeting for organization. But for some reason the call was delayed.

In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for May, 1890, is a brief article by Mr. Dewey on "The library and the state," in which he gives the full text of this New Hampshire charter, and, in view of the meeting of the A. L. A. appointed for Fabyan's in the following September, he adds: "The New Hampshire people will probably accept my proposal to meet for the organization of their State Association at the same time with the A. L. A. and A. S. L. meeting in the White Mountains to the mutual advantage of all three associations."

But this was to be in September, and meantime it was the duty of the secretary of the University of the State of New York to make ready for the Annual Convocation at Albany in July. To this high festival the college, academy and high school people would come in large numbers. Surely they were all interested in libraries. By the law of 1889 the regents had just received power to charter libraries, and approved libraries were admitted to seats in the Convocation as institutions of the University on an equal footing with colleges and academies.

And what was more natural, indeed, more inevitable, than to call the librarians to the Convocation and to ask the school men to tarry for an afternoon to take counsel in the library interest? Hence, the time chosen for action is readily explained. This was in July.

The librarians of Iowa organized a like association September 2d, and New Hampshire came third about September 10th. The Massachusetts Club followed on November 13th and the New Jersey Association December 29th. Thus five state associations were launched in that great library year of 1890. To this record should be added a note of the first state commission,

that of Massachusetts, authorized by law, May 28th of the same year, and with a provision for state aid on a larger scale than ever before.

A remark by Mr. Dewey at the original New York meeting, to the effect that "There were 10,000 libraries in the state"—in the schools, of course—"but not ten trained librarians," reminds us that the Library School had been moved to Albany in 1889.

The New York association held its next meeting at Fabyan's on Thursday, September 11, 1890, in connection with the meeting of the A. L. A. It was the announced plan of the leaders to encourage a library association in each state, meeting annually at home, and also meeting annually with the A. L. A. A list of names of those present at this meeting of New Yorkers is preserved.

These are: Mr. Harris, of Cornell; R. B. Poole, of New York; Mr. G. H. Baker, of Columbia; Miss E. M. Coe and Dr. Müller, of New York Free Circulating Library; Miss Walker, of Olivet Church Library, New York; Miss Louise Cutler, of Aguilar Library, and Mr. Gallup, of Albany, Y. M. A.; and these from the State Library: Mr. and Mrs. Dewey, Mr. Biscoe, Miss Seymour, Mrs. Loomis, and Mr. Sexton, of the Board of Regents of New York—14 in all.

At this meeting, on motion of Regent Sexton, it was voted to hold the annual meeting and election of officers regularly at the time of the Convocation in Albany. This rule was duly observed the next year, and, after that, was quietly forgotten.

In 1891 the A. L. A. went to San Francisco, and there was but one New York meeting which was held at Albany, Friday, July 10.

In 1892 there was special interest in the promotion of library extension under the new University Law which opened the way for systematic state work on a much broader scale than before. In May, the association met with the A. L. A. at Lakewood, N. J., where it elected officers and met again at the Convocation at Albany in July. Full stenographic reports of both these meetings are on file and in print.

In 1893, there was only the Chicago meet-

ing already mentioned. This was with the A. L. A., and in 1894 there was a meeting at Lake Placid, also with the A. L. A. At this meeting the statement of the "proper standard" for a public library was first formulated and adopted by the association in almost the very words in which it still stands in the regents' rules.

It was in 1895 that the association, at the age of five, began to cast off its leading strings and to be no longer a mere attachment to either the Convocation or to the A. L. A., though sincerely attached to both. First, it accepted an invitation to a joint meeting and a dinner with its elder sister in New York City. The New York Library Club, founded in 1885, had enrolled a strong membership of leading librarians and was celebrating its tenth birthday in January. The few librarians from "up state" who went down on that occasion were cordially received and freely entertained.

After this, the State Association called a meeting in May at the Buffalo Library. That was a long way off, and it was not strange if New York City felt little concern and did not go. But a meeting was held and was counted a success; a local success, at least. Miss Hazeltine came from Jamestown with a diagram of the eight western counties, showing where the libraries were located and how much more room there remained for more. A professor from the Fredonia Normal School and the superintendent of the Buffalo schools emphasized the relations of the schools and the libraries. The attendance was small. I think that there was one from Albany and, from beyond Albany, none. Gloversville sent one; Utica two, Miss Cutler and Miss Underhill. It was a western meeting and more than half of them from Buffalo.

The next year, in 1896, the association again visited New York in mid-winter and went to Syracuse in the early summer, where Mr. Larned gave one of his delightful papers. In 1897, the annual meeting was in Rochester; and in 1898 in Utica. In 1899 we met at Poughkeepsie, February 15, for a short meeting, and joined in the New York Club meeting in New York City on the following day. The annual meeting was held at Niagara Falls in October.

These statements cover the first ten years. During the first five years, each meeting had but one session. During the following five years, there were usually three sessions at each gathering: one in the afternoon, another, of a more popular character, in the evening, following a social hour and a cup of tea, and, on the following morning, another session. The meetings were good and profitable. But they were essentially local. Poughkeepsie did not go to Buffalo, and Rochester did not even go to Utica, and New York City and Brooklyn stayed at home. The attendance could not, at any place or at any time, be said to represent the libraries of the state. We excused this on the ground of the large area to be covered and the magnificent distance. But there was a strong feeling of something lacking.

The thing that happened at Niagara Falls in 1899 was the election of Dr. James H. Canfield, of Columbia University, as president. It was a very singular election, too. He came from New York City, sent, as he said, by President Butler, to get acquainted with the librarians of the state. He was personally unknown until he introduced himself. After he had spoken once, he was asked to speak again. His cordial ways and happy speech, his good sense, and his high conceptions of the meaning of the public library, won instant appreciation. By the close of the evening meeting he was an old and tried friend. When he did not appear at breakfast, we heard that he had left town. When the time for election came there was no ticket and not more than 25 voters. Ballot after ballot was cast with no choice. Mismanagement, of course. The members became discouraged and tired. The office had gone begging when someone mentioned Dr. Canfield's name. We looked at one another doubtfully, wondering if the dignity of the association would permit such a rash commitment. Then, the election went with a rush and, being absent, he could not refuse.

After the somewhat difficult task of persuading him to accept had been accomplished, he began to ask about a central city to be in future the constant rallying point at which the librarians might every year find one another. He wished to avoid

the scattering effect of local interests, and Utica was about to be chosen. Then Mr. Dewey caught his ear and the result we know. It was the invention of "library week," meaning a somewhat prolonged stay in some attractive spot in which the appeal and ministry of recreation would have a chance to reach the heart and hold the mind down to business as a secondary interest. You all know how it worked. New York and Brooklyn went to Lake Placid, went gladly and with enthusiasm. There were the lakes, the woods, and the mountains, and there was Dr. Canfield. It was a delightful week, and the New York Library Association, then ten years old, was born anew. The committees of the A. L. A. came to look on and enjoy and do business, and still other library leaders came from other states. Library week was at once an institution. On Thursday evening, the association voted to meet thenceforward but once a year, and it was further voted to establish "library week" at Lake Placid. I can recall, however, some distinct impressions of a certain meeting of indignation held after adjournment of that session in a corner of the office of the club. There were only three or four who were in it, but by the following evening the whole registry of attendance at that meeting had been carefully analyzed. It was admitted by every one that the meeting then in progress was clearly the largest and the best from every point of view that the association had ever known; but the question was raised whether that particular company, large and influential as it was, had a right to go off into the woods to enjoy a merry time and still pretend to represent the library interests of so great a state. The exact figures are not now available. I must speak from memory. Out of an attendance of 115 persons not more than 15 libraries free for circulation were represented. And only one or two of these had less than 4000 books. There were 175 free public libraries in the state, and not one-tenth of that number were at Lake Placid. It was our burning problem how to extend sympathy and aid to the smallest and the neediest, and these would not and could not come to Lake Placid. Those who came would naturally come from cities and

from the great libraries of reference where the qualifications and the salaries were higher. They were all delightful people, and would, of course, make a good meeting, but there was work to be done—missionary work. Then it was squarely and publicly proposed that, instead of one meeting in the state each year, there should be no less than ten; the others to be local meetings, indeed, but all to be under the direction of a committee of the association. The proposal was heartily seconded and accepted. Indeed, it roused a great deal of enthusiasm, and then and there the system of "library institutes," planned to cover the entire state, was born. A year later the committee presented its plan, and in 1901 the institute work was fairly started. Two or three years later it became evident that too many of the smaller libraries were still untouched, and the number of yearly meetings was increased to 30. At the same time steps were taken to organize local library clubs, some of which are now active and flourishing, such as the St. Lawrence Club, centering at Watertown; the Hudson Valley Club, at Poughkeepsie; the Southern Tier Club, at Binghamton; and those at Syracuse and Rochester. These are the promising children of the association.

But this brings us down to recent history of which there is no need that this company should be reminded. The association has never lost the unifying, inspiring influence which it received in 1900 at Lake Placid, and the growing system of library institutes has made it truly a working and a growing body.

This account is not complete without a distinct acknowledgment of debt to those who made the association and determined its course.

Mr. Dewey was the origin and the motive power of the enterprise. He had already become a leading figure in the library world. Before he left college, in 1874, he had devised and put in use the Decimal Classification of books. He had been among the foremost in founding the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the American Library Association, and the Library Bureau, all in 1876. He was a founder of the New York Library Club in 1885 and the creator of the Library School at Columbia College

in 1887. In 1888 his notable address before the State Convocation, in July, on the educational power of libraries made him in the following December the secretary of the University of the State of New York and director of the State Library, and he then located his school in the state capitol. Then he sought for larger sympathy and co-operation in this association of library workers, and carried his point against high opposition. For three years he was president of the association, all activities centered at his office, and he won library appropriations from the legislature. In 1900, in a time of stress, his proposal for "library week" at Lake Placid broadened, compacted and established a scattered and somewhat discouraged association.

Another word also is due in this connection to the memory of that devoted, untiring, absolutely unselfish worker, Adolph L. Peck, of Gloversville, an original member of this association and of its executive board, who served it, as he served his own and all the other libraries, with rare intelligence, unwearying patience and shrewd

common sense, whenever and wherever he could to his latest breath.

Among the library trustees of the state there was none who was more constant in attendance, more hearty in his identification with our work or more wise in his counsels, than the lamented John E. Brandegee, of Utica.

And still further tribute should be paid to Dr. Canfield, who is, and is to be, remembered by us as the strong and eloquent advocate of our faith; a very apostle of the public library, always ready to proclaim the mission of the book and so to add uncommon power to the popular appeal of the library institutes. He went up and down the state, largely at his own expense, and with a new speech for every occasion that was each time better than the speech that went before it, he set in motion a strong current of popular desire for books.

The association has been well served by others, the list of whose names is too long to be repeated here. It is still strong in a vigorous and united membership. It is our part to hold it true to its purpose.

SOME BOOKS IN THE YALE COLLECTION OF EUROPEAN WAR LITERATURE*

BY MILDRED FULLER

WE all know that the European war is a contest of the pen as well as of the sword, and that it has already called forth in all countries a voluminous literature—a literature which is rapidly increasing and bids fair to soon overrun our book shelves. Yale, whose guiding principle is that of *interested neutrality* is collecting extensively, so that we may have in the future full resources for the study of the war. We are trying to collect impartially and to afford the fullest possible representation to all sides—at least one third of our books at the present moment are in foreign languages. Every alumnus now in the countries at war has had urged upon him the importance of gathering for the library any

and every item bearing upon the great conflict and much of that material will not be sent at present but will be held until the war is over. Only the other day a Yale man, a Rhodes scholar, came into the library straight from relief work in Belgium with a traveling bag full of photographs, post-cards, and pamphlets pertaining to the conflict, two German helmets and gifts of gratitude from Belgium people—chief among them a gayly painted wooden shoe on which were the words "Gratitude to America."

Our first and most reliable source of information is the many colored books in which each government offers its contribution of diplomatic evidence upon the origin of the war and the negotiations which preceded it. The French yellow book, the German white book, the Austro-Hungarian red

*Abridged from a paper read at a meeting of the Connecticut Library Association held at Norfolk, Ct., October 7, 1915.

book vie with each other in editions and translations. Our latest contribution is the Italian green book. We have only two German editions, six English translations, one Danish translation, and one Dutch translation of the German white book—so far. These books are important as historical sources—perhaps I should say *will* be important as source material when our schools and colleges study the war.

These official documents give us the immediate causes, and a great many zealous authors have attempted to put before us the fundamental causes. We ask, Who is to blame? What does it all mean? How did it come about? and books answering those questions leaped into the rank of best sellers last fall. The *Boston Transcript* says that all who desire to understand better the causes of the great war should read Frank J. Adkin's "The war, its origins and warnings." James Beck, former assistant attorney of the United States, wrote on "The evidence of the case; an analysis of the diplomatic records submitted by England, France, Russia, and Germany" and finds Germany guilty at the "supreme court of civilization" while Karl Helfferich in his "The dual alliance *vs.* the triple entente" reviews the same records and reaches a different conclusion. A popular book is J. W. Allen's "Germany and Europe," in which the *Independent* says the author "makes an honest and not altogether unsuccessful attempt to interpret the German point of view that he then criticizes and condemns." Famous novelists have entered the European war literature ranks—Sir Gilbert Parker has written a carefully considered and statesmanlike volume entitled: "World in the crucible; an account of the origins and conduct of the great war." Arnold Bennett gives us "Liberty, a statement of the British case" while the book of the no less famous novelist, Conan Doyle, "The German war" or "Great Britain and the next war," now ranks as one of those popular "I told you so" books. Brereton's "Who is responsible?" is vigorous enough in tone to satisfy the keenest partisan of the allies, while Prof. Burgess argues brilliantly for the Germans in "The European war of 1914, its causes, purposes and probable results." Gilbert K. Chester-

ton hurls fiery invective at all things Prussian in his "Appetite of tyranny." The London edition of this has the title: "The barbarism of Berlin." It is constantly occurring among the war books that the American and English edition of the same thing have different titles, and we must watch out for it. It has also happened that a book appearing first anonymously in French, in a later English edition has the author's name. Critics say an hour devoted to Rose's "The origins of the war" is worth a hundred given to the reading of Bernhardt and the diplomatic papers. The *Dial* says that nowhere in England will one find as yet a fuller or better discussion of the political and geographical changes which the war is capable of producing than in Gibbon's "The new map of Europe; the story of the recent European diplomatic crises and wars and of Europe's present catastrophe." Our own American scholar, Albert B. Hart, gives us a useful and sane volume with the title: "The war in Europe, its causes and results."

After finding out who caused the war we ask, Why did they cause it? and books on the nations engaged in the war take up our attention. "Nation of the war series" is concise and cheap and each volume has a bibliography at the end. The titles read: "Belgium and Belgian people," "Austria and the Austrian people," and so on. A volume convenient for reference in school and public libraries is Stanley Sheip's "Handbook of the European war" containing extracts from diplomatic correspondence, statistics of the countries involved, and a very good list of best books of the war compiled by Corinne Bacon. For the history of Germany we must read those of the past year sparingly and turn back to those issued before the war. J. Ellis Barker has added 100 pages on the war to his "Modern Germany" and brought it out in a fifth edition. The *Nation* says that Priest's "Germany since 1740" is an admirably clear little book. A book which has caused a great deal of excitement is "I accuse," by a real German of high rank, so the preface says, who warns his countrymen that they are the victims of the imperial hypnotist. A popular little book on "Belgium, her kings, kingdom and people" is by John MacDon-

nell. The Austrian consul at Cleveland, Ohio, Ludwig by name, has written an instructive book on "Austria Hungary and the war" which the *Bookman* says is "a useful little storehouse of facts and dates not otherwise readily obtainable." Stephen Graham's "Russia and the world, a study of the war and statement of the world problems that now confront Russia and Great Britain" is of merit and importance.

After dealing with the nations themselves we think of the men affected by the war. John MacDonnell presents to us a wise ruler, brave soldier and kind father in his "Life of His Majesty, Albert, King of the Belgians." Critics say Mr. Beglie possessed but meagre material for his life of "Kitchener, organizer of victory," but it is interesting in the light of passing events. Other useful sketches of leaders of the allies are Cecil Chisholm's "Sir John French" and "Gen. Joffre, by a French gunner." Many books are prevalent on William II, with all kinds of titles, for example: "The Kaiser unmasked," "Is the Kaiser insane?" probably of English origin. But for unprejudiced lives of the Kaiser we must go back to those published before 1914 as Shaw's "William of Germany," although "The German emperor as shown in his public utterances" by C. Gauss is a good selection and the compiler seems to be thoroughly neutral.

Many biographies of Treitschke have recently appeared—the best perhaps Adolf Hausrath's "Treitschke, his doctrine of German destiny and of international relation, together with a study of his life and works." And Nietzsche, "the mind that caused the great war," vies with Treitschke for a prominent place in our times. For one who desires a survey of the former's philosophy the *Nation* recommends W. H. Wright's "What Nietzsche taught."

It seems to us that the majority of Englishmen were indifferent to the call of their nation last summer. Afternoon tea was not served in the trenches, dontcherknow. And we seem to have proof of their indifference in the many speeches made by prominent men—Asquith, Lloyd-George, Lord Rosebery and others, with the purpose of awakening the British people to a realization of the vastness of the issues at stake.

Yale has also a large collection of gayly colored posters pleading for recruits—a brave smiling Tommy marching off to war saying, "Come along, boys"—a big military cap with the sentiment "If the cap fits you, join the army today"—a picture of Lord Roberts with the words "He did his duty—will you do yours?" The early posters urge the English to fight for their king and country, but after the German attack on Scarborough they read for king, home and country.

The beginning of the war caused many books to be written on German militarism (one author calls it "Prussia's devilish creed") and *Kultur*. Ford M. Hueffer writes of the Prussianization of Germany in "When blood is their argument" and C. E. Chesterton pleads against Prussianism in "The Prussian hath said in his heart." In Paterson's "German culture," men of standing in the universities of Great Britain have presented a bird's-eye view of religion, philosophy, history, politics, science, literature, art, education and music as developed in Germany.

The war has been written about from all points of view. Clarence Barron, publisher of the *Wall St. Journal*, gives us first hand information of the financial factors involved in "The audacious war." "War and Lombard St." by H. Withers is an account of the manner in which the world's international trade is conducted under the most trying conditions. The Yale University Press has just issued a scholarly volume by Edwin J. Clapp called "Economic aspects of the war; neutral rights, belligerent claims and American commerce in the years 1914-1915." Henry H. Hodges has given us the legal aspect in his "The doctrine of intervention." The *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* says that a book that will be useful in many libraries despite its ephemeral nature is William Walling's "The socialists and the war; a documentary statement of the position of the socialists of all countries with special reference to their peace policy." A frank, clear exposition of Christianity and war is Charles Edward Jefferson's "Christianity and international peace." Charles W. Eliot discusses present international relations in his "The road towards peace; a contribution to the study of the

causes of the European war and of the means of preventing war in the future." The always interesting H. G. Wells suggests ways of securing peace in the future in "War that will end war." We have many German pamphlets telling of the work of those at home,

"Those who watch and wait and do each task
With brave hands working while their brave
lips pray."

and Mary F. Billington has given us a comprehensive description of woman's part in the relief of suffering in "Red Cross in war."

We Americans all have our opinions on the conflict and Charles Francis Adams, George Burton Adams, John Burroughs, Ralph Adams Cram, Richard Harding Davis, Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, W. D. Howells and 52 other prominent citizens have expressed their views in a book entitled: "Sixty American opinions on the war." Theodore Roosevelt has told us his outspoken views in "America and the world war," rather partisan in tone and sometimes unfair. Kuno Francke speaks for that silent majority of German Americans who with their new loyalty to America intact, still sympathize with the Fatherland, in his "A German-American's confession of faith." Many authors have tried to justify Germany and diminish the anti-German spirit in this country—chief among them Hugo Münsterberg in "The war and America" and its sequel "The peace and America." The *A. L. A. Booklist* says that they are "too bitterly partisan to have permanent value and interesting only as giving an individual point of view." The *Springfield Republican* condemns as a mischievous book Roland G. Usher's "Pan-Americanism, a forecast of the inevitable clash between the United States and Europe's victor," but it is a popular theme—Van Zile writes "The game of empires: a warning to Americans," with prefatory note by Theodore Roosevelt.

Undoubtedly some of you have seen that cartoon from *Punch* of a newsboy riding in an automobile, cigar in mouth, absolutely indifferent to the people around him clamoring for papers, with this inscription:

"This is the newsboy at work on his pitch,
'Tis the eye-witness boom which has made
him so rich."

And it is the first hand descriptions, the personal narratives of war correspondents that are the popular books of the day on the war. George Adams describes the political conditions in France on the eve of the outbreak of war in "Behind the scenes at the front." Charles Barnard, of the *New York Tribune* tells of the doings of the American colony under the shadow of German invasion in "Paris war days"—illustrated with interesting photographs. "Behind the scenes in warring Germany" by Edward L. Fox is a well-written account of a novel experience, although critics say he saw only what the Germans wanted him to see. An interesting story is Gladys Lloyd's "An Englishwoman's adventures in the German lines." First published in the *Saturday Evening Post* or as it should be called the *Gentleman's Home Journal*, was Irvin Cobb's "Paths of glory; impressions of war written at and near the front"—a book of genuine interest if not a masterpiece of literature. Richard Harding Davis shows us that he is decidedly with the allies in his popular book of that title. Robert Dunn, equipped with a bicycle and a water bottle, tells us of his experiences in "Five fronts on the firing lines with English, French, Austrian, German and Russian troops." A powerful book, impassioned but not prejudiced, grim though not gruesome, vivid and convincing is, says the *Boston Transcript*, Reginald W. Kauffman's "In a moment of time; things seen on the bread-line of Belgium." Powell's "Fighting in Flanders" gives a first-hand description of the devastation of unhappy Belgium. A popular book, in the first place because the author is well known in America, secondly because it deals with the little-known Austro-Russian campaign, is "Four weeks in the trenches," by Fritz Kreisler. The best photographs of the Russian campaign are to be seen in Stanley Washburn's "Field notes from the Russian front." The *Nation* says that few professional writers have done as well as Eric Wood in "Notebook of an attaché; seven months in the war zone." Our own Senator Albert J. Beveridge went to Europe and saw battles, went into the trenches, visited hospitals, prisons, and wrote about it in "What is back of the war"—illustrated with photographs.

But a war correspondent whose imagination is quicker than that of most men to see the horror and the ruin of war is incapable, after all, of writing books that endure. The *Athenaeum* says that the future historian is likely to turn with confidence to G. H. Perris's "The campaign of 1914 in France and Belgium." The first of a series of books whose object is to put before the reader the main lines of the European war as it proceeds is Hilaire Belloc's "A general sketch of the European war, the first phase." Nelson's "History of the war by John Buchan" bids fair to be a good text-book. A book which the English *Athenaeum* says is chiefly remarkable for its omissions concerning the German method of conducting war, but which our own *Independent* quotes as the largest and most important work that has appeared on the German campaign, is Sven Hedin's "With the German armies in the West." A first aid volume to those still floundering among diplomatic documents is "The diplomatic history of the war" by M. P. Price—a book consistently impartial.

As is usual the sound of the cannon was heralded by an outburst of poetry, but one critic says that "most of the poets who have broken out in verse remind him of cooks doing rhymes by the kitchen fire when they ought to be getting dinner ready." Laurence Binyon's war-time verses have the title "Winnowing fan," and Maurice Hewlett's popular rhymes are called "Songs of the war." One knows what to expect poetically of Richard Le Gallienne and is not disappointed in his "Silk-hat soldier, and other poems in war time." Our own Percy Mackaye has published a book of poems on war and peace called "The present hour." E. V. Lucas has collected patriotic poems under the title "Remember Louvain" while Herbert Kaufmann has given us "The song of the guns" and "Little old Belgium." Some war anthologies are Foster's "Lord God of battles," Elliott's "Lest we forget," and a fifth edition has already appeared of "Poems of the great war" representing the free offering of English poets—Noyes, Watson, Kipling, etc.

The *Nation* says that it is one more horror of war that under its influence the fantastic, the lightly imaginative Barrie should

become stodgy and move with all the playful grace of a hippopotamus in "Der Tag." Mme. Nazimova played in New York last winter Marion Wentworth's "War brides" which the *A. L. A. Booklist* calls a vivid, compelling, one-act play. A condensed drama which shows literary art (a rare thing among these war books) is "The sorrows of Belgium" by Leonid Andreyev.

The war has brought forth no literary masterpiece as yet. Just to mention two novelists, Florence Barclay and Robert Chambers, will show you the nature of the war fiction. The first real novel of any consequence dealing with the present war is, says the *Outlook*, Will Comfort's "Red fleece," while a spirited tale with an effective plot is "At the sign of the sword; a story of love and war in Belgium" by William Le Queux.

The humorous books in our European war collection are mostly from the English point of view and so distinctly anti-German. "The book of William" with apologies to Edward Lear, author of "The book of nonsense" contains,

"Wild William so wished to take Dover, he rushed through a field of blue clover,
But some very large bees stung his nose and his knees,
That he very soon turned tail on Dover."

A verse from Powell's "The crown prince's first lesson book, or nursery rhymes for the times," is

"William the Grand, he ruled the land,
John Bull he ruled the sea;
And yet between them both, somehow
They couldn't quite agree."

The *Punch* alphabet of the war congratulates itself on having something for Z—Zeppelins. In Walter Emmanuel's "Keep smiling, more news by liarless from German homes," it says that in England the hatred of anything German is so intense that they lynched a man who had the German measles. As for the knitting craze they said everyone was "doing it" and those who had no wool to knit were knitting their brows. The war menagerie by St. John Hammond contains this rhyme:

"The Turkey bird we all know well;
He looks a most important swell;
But still he isn't wise, you know,
To let them pluck his feathers so;
For when at last it's time to sup,
His former friends will cut him up."

One of the best of the many war series is the "Oxford pamphlets"—a voluminous series (82 penny pamphlets had been issued in May of this year). Published by the Oxford University Press they are accurate and well written discussions of various aspects of the war. An authoritative series is "Studies and documents on the war"—the original series is in French. Another French series of which we have 38 volumes so far dealing with all phases of the conflict is "Pages actuelles." Chief among the many English series is "Papers for war time," dealing not so much with the war as the effect of the war on English life. "Labour and war pamphlets," "From war to peace pamphlets," "Victoria league leaflets" fill up the ranks of war literature. An excellent series is the "Daily Telegraph war books," dealing with the conflict from all points of view and written by well-known authorities. The Germanistic society of Chicago have issued "Pamphlets dealing with the war in Europe."

We have a collection of post-cards, of cartoons, of photographs. In our lobby we have immense war maps—on two of them the line of battle in the east and west respectively is kept up to date, changed every day by one of our students. Carl Flemming, a German publisher is issuing maps for the separate battles.

Even thus early in this game of empires we have European war literature bibliographies, although of course they are incomplete. One we have found of use is "Books on the great war; an annotated bibliography of literature issued during the European conflict" by two English librarians, F. W. T. Lange and W. T. Berry. An English publisher's list is G. W. Prothero's. Hinrich has issued bibliographies of war literature making us realize what an enormous literature Germany is producing. It is said that France is not bringing forth as many books as the other nations at war. The Library of Congress has published a "List of references on Europe and international politics in relation to the present issues."

But Yale is not the only library that aspires to a good war literature collection. The Library of Congress is planning for a complete collection and wrote us only the other day that L. C. will eventually have

cards for nearly all literature relating to the European war. Harvard is collecting war material, and the Library of Clark University has already 1500 volumes of war literature. The Boston Public Library is buying extensively, and the New York Public is buying everything both here and abroad. The St. Louis Public Library has added 500 books and pamphlets on the war the past year, and Dr. Arthur Bestwick suggests that "the librarians in the United States collectively ought to have pretty nearly everything that is issued. Perhaps after the war is over, if it ever does come to an end, we can get together and publish a union list." But the problem is not with these large libraries that are getting all the material that they can, but with the small library that can have only a few books and must have the best. And it seems almost futile at the present moment to attempt a selection, for events have moved fast and furiously since the summer of 1914, and the war has been viewed from a wide range of angles and by many authors—all with different prejudices. I have tried to select from our yards of war bookshelves a few feet—this sounds like Charles W. Eliot's five foot book shelf—which seem to me of general interest. But, after all, while history is in the making, it is the periodical and newspaper that keep us up-to-date on war questions.

SIR JOHN HERSCHELL, the celebrated English astronomer, wrote in 1833: "Were I to pray for a taste which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me during life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. Give a man this taste, and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a happy man. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history, with the wisest, the wittiest, the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters who have adorned humanity. You make him a denizen of all nations, a contemporary of all ages."

PUBLICITY FOR VILLAGE LIBRARIES*

By HOWARD B. SOHN, *Librarian, Wauseon, Ohio, Public Library*

I HAVE been asked to tell about the publicity work of the Wauseon Public Library.

With less than two years of actual library experience I do not hope, nor would you expect, that I should speak about those phases of library publicity with which most of you were familiar long before I entered library work. But there is one phase of library publicity that I think you will generally agree has not yet been developed to the limits of its possibilities, especially as applied to the smaller libraries. That phase is the publicity that will deal effectively with the public outside the library.

Perhaps I had better make the confession here that I entered library work following a brief experience with newspaper work. It was natural, therefore, that I should begin to relate the experiences of my new environment to those of the old. If one has ever had to do with a newspaper, especially with the weeklies and dailies in our smaller cities and towns, a fact that is brought very forcibly to one's attention is that the newspaper is almost obliged to publish absolutely free of charge matter brought by public, semi-public and charitable organizations, whether or not the matter is of news interest. I had not been long in library work when I began to realize that the library as a modern educational institution held as much for human interest as the school or any other public institution. Why, therefore, should the people not know as much about the working of their public library as about the rest of their institutions? And yet it seemed that the only publicity received by the library in the press was an occasional list of new books received.

The first time that I had occasion to announce the receipt of new books I tried the experiment of making the announcement more than a mere author and title list, especially as regarded the non-fiction. Several of the books had at the time something of current interest, and this fact I tried to feature at the very beginning. It was a news write-up pure and simple, and

as such it was published in the news columns of the local press, all of the publishers willingly, and even gladly, giving the space free. And the result—well, there were enough inquiries to show that interest had been aroused, and it was not long before it was revealed that many people in the community, and some of those among the apparently more intelligent, had little conception of the function of a public library except as a place to get novels and books for children.

Ever since its opening, nine years ago, the Wauseon Library has been doing excellent work in connection with the local clubs for women and the public schools. In fact, it is a school district library. But in common with most other libraries, I suspect, it has not been permitted the privilege of having the general adult public use its reading and reference rooms. So here was opportunity for another experiment. The next newspaper publicity briefly described the resources of the reading and reference rooms and the use of the periodical indexes, also referring to the pioneer work of the late William F. Poole. The aim was to make known to the busy man of affairs in as direct a manner as possible the fact that the public library can usually answer immediately his inquiry concerning some topic of current interest, and, moreover, can place before him more material on the topic than he can find anywhere else in the community. Again was newspaper publicity justified by its results. And the work thus begun was followed up by inviting adult visitors into the reference room should they visit the library during any but rush hours.

A rather unusual experience from this newspaper publicity came from published accounts of the Saturday story-hour for children. Almost immediately one of the publishers received an inquiry from a far-distant township as to whether or not country children could come to the story-hours. Ever quick to see an advantage that would boost the business of the community, this publisher suggested that the Saturday story-hours not only be made

*Read before the section for small libraries at the annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association, Oct. 7, 1915.

available to the children from the country, but that a special effort be made to give the fact all possible publicity, as it would be an inducement for country people to do their Saturday trading in Wauseon by providing a place for the entertainment and safekeeping of children. We did once make the announcement, and some Saturday visitors took advantage of the invitation. But we did not repeat the invitation, nor make any extended effort along this line, largely because of the lack of facilities for successfully carrying out such a plan on the busiest library day of the week. Nevertheless, one cannot help but think that the newspaper publisher suggested a most successful means for actually demonstrating the usefulness of the library.

One very desirable means of publicity for the librarian, it seems to me, is to call public attention to the resources of the library in matters of local history and of current local interest. For not only does he thus reach many people that he could not otherwise easily reach, but he is also performing a public duty that is not likely to be performed by any other person in the community, the important incidents of which are often lost to record entirely through neglect. For instance, many of you are probably familiar with the autobiography of the Rev. A. M. Rihbany, the prominent Unitarian minister of Boston, who rose to the ministry from a struggling Syrian immigrant. His life-story first appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* and then in book form under the title, "A far journey." Now it so happened that for several years Mr. Rihbany was a resident of Wauseon; that he married a Fulton county girl, and had his first pastorate in a neighboring village. When, therefore, his autobiography appeared it seemed to the advantage of the library to remind the people of the community through the local newspapers that Wauseon was receiving publicity in a current magazine through the life-story of a distinguished former resident, and, furthermore, that this magazine came to the public library. And to make the newspaper account as interesting as possible to local residents, some incidents were added to connect Mr. Rihbany's story particularly with his residence in

Wauseon. The results were even more satisfactory than in the previous attempts at newspaper publicity, for inquiries were received from some older residents who seldom, if ever, visited the library. Quite as satisfactory, too, were the results from publishing a list of some of the books possessed by the library bearing especially on the history of northwestern Ohio and of Wauseon and Fulton county.

The large library, with its superior resources, is able to do much publicity work independent of the public press. It can publish its annual reports and bulletins, helpful alike to the people of the community and to the smaller libraries that are so favored as to be on the exchange list of the larger library. To the small library such publicity would be prohibitive unless the co-operation of the local newspapers were available. Fortunately for Wauseon Library, the local newspapers have given publicity to the most important features of its annual reports ever since its opening. And this past year two of the newspapers each devoted nearly a page to the report. The newspapers, moreover, willingly co-operated with the library in the spring when a call was made for old magazines to fill out the reference files.

The mailing of blank application cards to residents who do not use the library is not a new method of library publicity, and doubtless many of you have tried the experiment. About a year ago the trustees of the Wauseon Library were anxious to use this method of publicity, and approximately one hundred cards were mailed to people who were not using the library. Only three cards, however, were signed and returned. But at the beginning of the school year application cards were given to the teachers to be distributed among their pupils. Immediately there was a response, not only children, but even parents coming to the library, including some people who had permitted the use of their cards to lapse. With the co-operation of the superintendent of schools, further impetus was given to the increase in registration and circulation by inviting the teachers from the lower grades as well as the high schools to visit the library with their pupils. Practically all of the teachers

responded to the invitation, each of the classes spending an hour or more in the library. Though it was not to be expected that in so short a time the pupils would learn much of library methods, many of them did for the first time really become acquainted with the library. For it was discovered that to many of the younger children the reference room, in particular, had appeared as sacred quarters, forbidden to all but older people. Thereafter, for the rest of the school year, the children from the lower grades used this room as well as those from the high school. And the teachers, even from the fifth and sixth grades, began to make library assignments.

An opportunity that I believe is open to library workers in smaller communities, even more than those in cities, is publicity through personal contact with the people one meets in every-day life. One does not have to be a bore or too obtrusive to let people know of the possibilities of the library, and in a village or small city, where the range of acquaintance is large, such influence may bring very definite results. At Wauseon both the trustees and the librarian have in this way endeavored to increase the usefulness of the library, the good results being manifest frequently in new library users.

I have now told you the principal features of the publicity work of a library in a village of three thousand inhabitants. Though this publicity has lacked system, perhaps, in so far as each step has been largely experimental, it has already seemingly had its effect. For, at the end of 1914, largely, it is to be presumed, because of publicity, there was an increase over the previous year in the number of card holders of 36 per cent; an increase in the circulation of 15 per cent; and an increase in the number of people using the reading and reference rooms of 64 per cent.

I take it that two of the most cherished wishes of the majority of library workers, especially those in the smaller libraries, is to have universal township and county extension and greater recognition by the general public of the worth of the library and the library profession. But strive as

we may in our various communities, we usually get as a reward from the public only prejudiced ignorance and selfish indifference. And is there any wonder that there should be this ignorance and indifference when we read in the September *World's Work*, in an article describing our own Ohio pioneer of county libraries, at Van Wert, that "it is doubtful if 5 per cent of our total population ever read books or magazines," while "in the country the average often falls frightfully near to zero"?

Here, it seems to me, is an opportunity for the future development of library publicity, especially through newspapers. For while in the rural sections comparatively few families possess books and receive magazines, I think that post office officials and newspaper men will tell you that at least one newspaper, and that a county-seat weekly, goes into nearly every home in the county. And it is also frequently said that the one newspaper which goes into the farm home is read literally from cover to cover by every member of the family. Nearly every great public movement, as we well know, comes just as soon as public opinion demands it. And for right or wrong, we also well know that everything demanded by public opinion in recent years has been charged to newspaper and magazine publicity. With the newspapers of the state behind it, how soon might it not be when we could have county libraries all over Ohio and the library profession protected by laws as far-reaching as those which to-day protect the teaching profession in this state?

I like to speculate on the opportunity open to the members of the Ohio Library Association in this respect. What might not be accomplished in a few years, and even in one year's time! I know the difficulty that many already overworked librarians would experience in finding time to devote to such publicity, but could not co-operation here also have its effect? There are so many features of library work common to all libraries and all possessing interest for the public that a few well-written articles descriptive of each of these phases, prepared and printed, perhaps, by a committee from this association, could be distributed to the members of the association

and printed in local newspapers as coming from the local libraries, with little or no adaptation. We are constantly seeing the newspapers of the state, large and small, devote column after column to the schools, charities and other great public movements. Surely so public an institution as the library, and one destined inevitably to have an ever-increasing sphere in the education of the people of the commonwealth, should receive the recognition that has been so slow in coming. The ideal of the public library actually serving all the people of the community, adult as well as young, and men as well as women, is one which we all desire. And, given an effective means to that end, such as publicity through the public press, shall we not all strive that our ideal may be realized!

FOREIGN BOOK IMPORTATION ARRANGED

The foreign trade adviser of the Department of State at Washington is in receipt of a communication from Sir Richard Crawford, commercial adviser of the British embassy, stating that the British government is prepared to issue permits for shipment to the United States of books in German or other language, from the enemies of Great Britain, of a philosophical, scientific, technical, or educational character, if specifically destined for universities, colleges, or public bodies. Sir Richard Crawford states that it would be required that in all such applications for such permits, the good faith of the application and the particular institution concerned should be vouched for by some official authority. The Librarian of Congress has indicated his willingness to act in the capacity indicated by Sir Richard Crawford, in passing on these applications. The endorsement of the Librarian of Congress upon the application would be to the effect that he is satisfied that the application is genuine and that the volumes for which the application is made are, in fact, intended for the use of applicant institution.

If universities, colleges, or other public institutions interested in obtaining books of this character will forward their applications to the Librarian of Congress the latter

will pass upon them and after satisfying himself of the *bona fides* of the application and the proposed use of the books, so endorse the application, forwarding it to the foreign trade adviser of the department, who will in turn forward it to the British embassy at Washington, with an unofficial request that the permit for the shipment of the books in question be issued.

ON ENLARGING THE READERS' GUIDE

The following request to librarians is made by a committee of the Keystone State Library Association, through its chairman, O. R. Howard Thomson:

"Three years ago a committee of the Keystone State Library Association was appointed to take up with the H. W. Wilson Company the question of including in the *Readers' Guide* or *Readers' Guide Supplement* a few representative foreign magazines, all the magazines indexed at that time being either American or English with American publishing affiliations.

"A number of questionnaires were conducted by the Wilson Company, and as a result *The Spectator*, the *Revue de Deux Mondes* and the *Deutsche Rundschau* were selected for inclusion. The *Spectator* is now being indexed in the *Readers' Guide Supplement* regularly, but trouble has arisen in connection with the other two magazines.

"The report of the committee to the Keystone State Library Association made in October at Butler, Pa., fully explains the difficulties. It is as follows:

"In accordance with the instructions of the association at the 1914 meeting, the committee on periodical indexing continued their efforts to secure the inclusion in the *Readers' Guide* and *Supplement* of a few representative foreign magazines. The H. W. Wilson Company stated that they would gladly accede to the request of the committee, and some time ago added to the *Supplement*, *The Spectator*, as a representative English magazine.

"Efforts have been made and are being continued to secure the inclusion of the *Revue de Deux Mondes*. The H. W. Wilson Company notified the committee that the publishers of the *Revue de Deux Mondes* had taken the stand that they, the Wilson Company, should pay for copies of the *Revue* in order to index it, while the Wilson Company felt that, inasmuch as other reviews sent copies

to them for indexing without charge, such a stand was unjust, and would result, obviously, in making 'fish of one and flesh of the other.'

"At the request of Mr. Wilson, the committee has written twice to the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, asking that the request of his company be granted. It pointed out that, were the magazine to be indexed in the publications of the Wilson Company, it would be of much greater value to libraries which subscribe to it than it is now, and also that doubtless a number of libraries which do not now subscribe to it would subscribe were it included. The publishers of the *Revue de Deux Mondes* have acknowledged neither of the letters of the committee, the negligence on their part being possibly more or less due to the conditions now existing in France."

"The committee suggests that it be continued, with instructions to co-operate with the Wilson Company in securing from the *Deutsche Rundschau* and the *Revue de Deux Mondes* copies for the index; and also to call the attention of librarians through the columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries* to the request of the Wilson Company in the current number of the *Readers' Guide Supplement*, which request is attached to and made a part of this report:

"Two periodicals that were elected for the *Readers' Guide Supplement* some time ago are *Deutsche Rundschau* and *Revue de Deux Mondes*. As has been stated formerly, we do not make any charge to the publishers for indexing their periodicals, although it is obvious that the publishers benefit thereby very materially. We do ask, however, that publishers contribute one copy of each issue, free of charge, for editorial use in indexing, and, with few exceptions, they have complied gladly. In previous cases where a publisher has been unwilling, some librarians have done us and our subscribers good service by writing the publishers concerning the desirability of indexing, and we are again invoking the aid of any who may feel inclined to convey to the publishers of the *Deutsche Rundschau* and *Revue de Deux Mondes* an idea of the value to libraries of having these publications indexed. For the *Deutsche Rundschau*, letters should be addressed to Gebrüder Paetel, Lützowstrasse 7, Berlin W 35, and for the *Revue de Deux Mondes* to Mr. G. Samberrey, directeur, 15 Rue de l'Université, Paris."

"The committee believes that the suggestion of the Wilson Company, that all librarians interested write to the *Revue de Deux Mondes* and *Deutsche Rundschau* is an excellent one, and seconds it most emphatically. Such aid in the present attempt to make the *Readers' Guide*, even though only

in a small way, a key to metropolitan instead of exclusively American thought, cannot but be of real influence, and all such aid will be greatly appreciated by the committee having the matter in charge."

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIBLIOGRAPHY AND THE WAR

"WHAT has become of the International Institute of Bibliography during the war?" is the question with which M. Paul Otlet, the director of the Institute, opens a letter sent to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Below we quote several paragraphs, in which he answers his own query.

"On Aug. 17, 1914, foreseeing the approaching German entry into Brussels, an application was made by the Institute, together with the Union of International Associations, to the ministers of Spain and of the United States. They were asked to take under their special protection the various independent international establishments organized at Brussels: the International Institute of Bibliography, the International Museum, the International Collective Library, and the Central Office of the International Associations. This protection was accorded. It was justified by the need of indicating very clearly which were the scientific establishments of international scope on Belgian soil. Certain of these are, as a matter of fact, installed in buildings of which the free use has been given them by the Belgian government. It was desirable that the military occupation, which was foreseen for the national institutions, should not extend to these others. The ministers of the United States and of Spain were recommended to receive such a request. At that moment, in the absence of other accredited ministers, they held in their hands the protection of the interests of the belligerents. In addition, the extent of the participation, both official and voluntary, of the United States and Spain in these international institutions and collections in Brussels vested in them both the right to such protection and special interest in it.

"As a result of this protection, up to the present time the international institutions in Belgium have suffered no inconvenience from the German military and civil ad-

ministration. There is double cause for rejoicing in this, since the collections and installations are actually intact, and the principle of international co-operation, of a collective intellectual inheritance supported by all nations, has emerged unscathed and strengthened from the most terrible of tests.

"That does not mean, however, that the work is going on as usual. Everything is closed to the public and only a part of the employes are still at work there. The financial resources are half exhausted and Brussels is, in fact, shut off from communication with the whole world.*

"The war has affected in various ways the affairs of the book. . . . For example, the story may be told some day of how the Belgian people, 7,000,000 of them, for long months shut up in their country as in a fortress, unable to work for lack of raw materials, of machines, and of means of exportation; after having refused to work for the enemy, have put their time to profitable use in reading and study. . . .

"It is difficult to produce figures on bibliography during the war. According to Mr. Field, the director of the Concilium Bibliographicum at Zürich, German production of scientific publications on zoology, physiology, and anatomy was continued at first but later gave way. English production has remained the same. French production, after having been much cut down, is on the way to recovery. American production has increased. . . .

"Production, conservation, diffusion, are the three terms, the three functions of the organization of knowledge. To what point had the facts and ideas thereon progressed at the moment when war broke out?

" . . . On the eve of the war the *Repertoire bibliographique universel*, a general catalog of printed matter (books and reviews) arranged by subject and by author, already contained 11,000,000 entries . . . brought together, by agreement, by different groups. The next step was the printing of different lists, also undertaken by

separate groups. The international catalog of scientific literature (headquarters at London) has published since 1900 seventeen volumes on pure science. . . . The Concilium Bibliographicum (international headquarters at Zürich) has issued printed cards for the current literature of the biological sciences, following the format of the cards and the classification of the International Institute of Bibliography. . . .

"After the published inventory comes the *résumé*, the analysis of the works written. . . . The task of keeping a systematic record of human knowledge and of human progress is only possible by a division of the labor and the establishment of uniform methods among authors, publishers, editors, and libraries as an aid in this recording. The international associations were all designated to assume this work, each for that part of the grand total which is the object of its particular activity.

"The world congress of international associations, in connection with the Institute of Bibliography, has taken preliminary steps in the co-ordination of efforts in this field. The example which up to the present time has most nearly realized its purpose is that of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. For several years this institute has recorded in its reports, and published at regular intervals, the new data on agricultural matters worked out in the entire world.

"A final step in the organization of the written word is already dimly seen and anticipated in numerous preliminary works of method. This will be the *encyclopédie documentaire*, or universal co-operative book. Grounded on the whole existing organization, developing and completing it, its purpose is to establish for each branch of learning one great book of knowledge. In this, systematically and completely, but avoiding the repetitions which are the result of the individualistic mode of publication, the data on the sciences would be continually transcribed. This encyclopedia, in proportion to the progress of the twentieth century, would be at once international (covering all countries), universal (including all the sciences), and co-operative (having all the groups interested). It would still permit the free pro-

*In view of the impossibility of communication between Brussels and the outside world, the International Institute of Bibliography and the Union of International Associations have established two centers of correspondence where all letters, publications and communications may be addressed: The Hague: 51 Theresia street. Lausanne: Asted, Casino de Montbenon.

duction of individual publications, but it would establish the collective book alongside. It would first take the form of long manuscript lists on slips. These would be deposited in special international institutions for elaboration and consultation by the public, with duplicates all brought together in one central international institute. Later the publication of the lists, easily separated into sections, would make possible the deposit of all or part of the encyclopedia in all the national libraries.

Such was the projected goal—Library, Bibliography, Résumé, Encyclopedia—toward which the work was progressing from every side before the war, to assure the conservation of science. Its realization was to a large extent begun and was facilitated by the fact that no bureaucratic centralization was involved, but only an international federation of the existing working agencies, each accepting in open convention a part of the work of accomplishment according to methods including a minimum of uniformity, discussed and decided in common. The system of intellectual relations to be organized by this federation, was to include three organs: First, the International Institute of Bibliography, for the direction of the work, the assignment of methods, and the depository for the central lists; second, the international associations, each assisting by its national sections, through their work and their special institutions; third, the national special libraries, each designated as a station in the system, putting at the disposal of the public the section of the whole work which interests them, and by their subscriptions to these sections making financially viable the whole organization.

"War has passed by, cutting with its sword the little threads already laboriously stretched, and from which time would certainly have made great cables. Will peace be able to join again the ends that are remaining, and above all to give to them at once such development that the future henceforth will be secure?

"In this hour when the life of the civilized world is almost wholly absorbed by most terrible strife, when life, property, intellectual wealth are ruthlessly destroyed, when humanitarian ideals are submerged, one after another, the Book stands forth en-

larged in the role which successive generations have allotted to it. Tomorrow, when the accumulated hates shall have done their work, when barriers will hold apart for long years the men who even yesterday banded themselves together to work or to enjoy the fruits of civilization, tomorrow there will be left only the Book as the intellectual bond between many peoples. By a sort of sublimation and abstraction the Book is the pure thought of men rid of their material presence, become intolerable; it is their thought fixed on objects universal and eternal, having the objectivity and likewise the international character of the sciences, of letters, and of the arts."

COLORED BRANCHES OF THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE Public Library of Louisville, Ky., celebrated this fall the tenth anniversary of the opening of its first branch for colored people. In connection with the celebration, the library issued an illustrated description of the two colored branches now in operation, together with some interesting figures concerning their cost, equipment, and use. From this pamphlet we quote some paragraphs, and to it we are also indebted for the accompanying illustrations.

"In organizing the public library for Louisville it was planned to have separate buildings for colored readers. The system consists of the main library, eight branches, 230 classroom collections in 35 school buildings and 62 stations, a total of 301 centers for the circulation of books for home use. This includes two branches, 52 classroom collections in 13 school buildings and 6 stations, a total of 60 centers for colored readers. The total circulation of books for the year was 1,045,077. Of this number, 104,771 volumes were used by colored readers.

"After the opening of the main library, the colored branch came next. It was opened on September 23, 1905, in temporary quarters in a residence on Chestnut street. This was the first free public library in America exclusively for colored readers and it marked an epoch in the development of the race. At the same time the Library

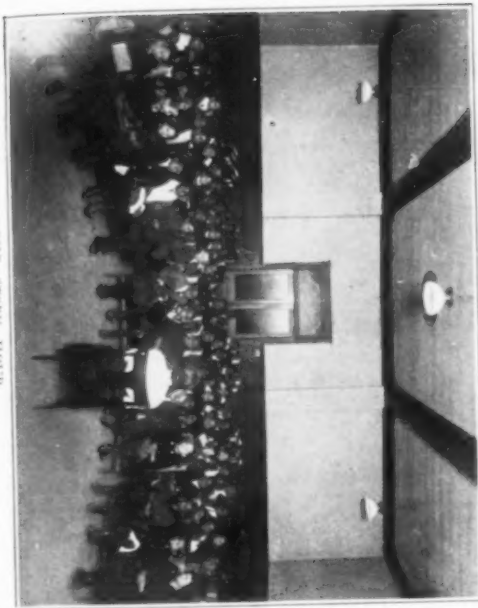
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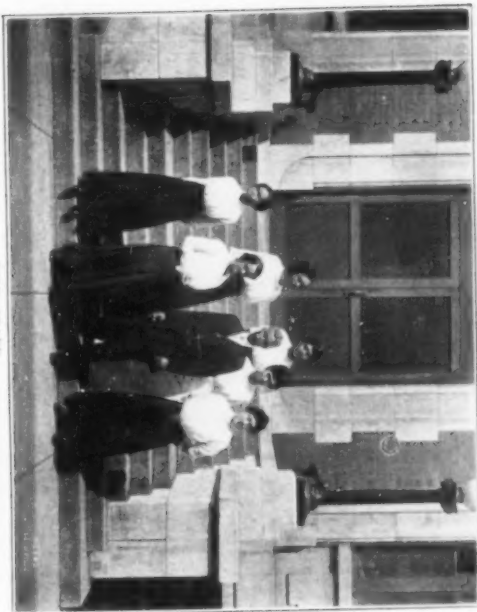
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THE STORY HOUR
IN THE COLORED BRANCHES OF THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY



THE STAFF



THE BOYCLASS BEHAVING CLUB



INTERIOR OF THE EASTERN BRANCH





Board purchased a corner lot, 69 by 120 feet, at Tenth and Chestnut streets. On this site was erected a Carnegie building which was occupied October 29, 1908.

"The Western Colored branch building is 77 feet long and 45 feet wide and is built of brick and stone, with tile roof. The building has a main floor and basement. On the main floor, near the entrance, is the delivery desk, and back of it are large tables for reading and reference. To the left, on entering, is a newspaper alcove, the librarian's office and the special room for children. To the right, on entering, is the magazine alcove, a study room and the special room for adults. The basement floor contains a large lecture room, two classrooms and supply and boiler rooms. The building is heated throughout by hot water. The furniture and shelving are beautiful in design and finish, and provision is made for free access to all the books. The arrangement is one of convenience and comfort for those who wish to read or study or to get a book for home use. The total cost of building and equipment was \$47,410.64.

"The work at the first colored branch library proved so successful that a second Carnegie building was erected in the eastern part of the city. This is known as the Eastern Colored branch, and was opened with appropriate exercises January 28, 1914.

"This building occupies a site 75 by 150 feet at Lampton and Hancock streets. The site cost \$5000, of which amount \$1000 was raised by colored citizens. The building is 60 by 80 feet, built of brick, concrete and stone, with tile roof, and has a main floor and basement. The first floor contains the library room, accommodating 10,000 volumes, the librarian's office, and an auditorium to seat 350 people. The basement has three classrooms for club use, a playroom, 37 by 40 feet, cloak room, boiler room, etc. An experimental garden is under cultivation in the 'L' of the building, and arrangements are under way to equip a playground 60 by 75 feet in the rear. The cost of building and equipment for this branch was \$31,024.31.

"The libraries contain 13,655 volumes: Western, 10,554; Eastern, 3101, and re-

ceive 137 current periodicals and newspapers, all of which are for free use. New books are being added constantly, and readers are urged to make suggestions for additions which they feel are needed and should be added to the library.

"Since the opening 8958 persons have registered as borrowers, and there are now 4866 cards in force. This number, however, does not represent all who use the libraries. There are numerous readers daily using books at the tables, and there are schoolroom collections which are used by the school children.

"Since the opening of the libraries, 595,048 volumes have been drawn for home use. The first year's circulation was 17,838 volumes, while in 1914-15 it had grown to 104,771.

"A large amount of reference work is done with the pupils and teachers of high schools and graded schools. Since the opening of the libraries, 27,968 persons have been assisted in reference work by the librarians. It is impossible to keep an accurate account of the questions asked and information given.

"The library conducts annually an apprentice class for those who desire to enter library service. An examination is held in June to enter a class which begins work in September. In preparing for service, apprentices are given three months' work under the direction of the branch librarian, heads of departments, and chief librarian. The course has been taken by twelve persons, four of whom came from other cities—Houston, Evansville, Memphis and Cincinnati, preparing for service in colored branches in these cities. Arrangements are being made to admit three young women from other cities to take the apprentice work with this year's class.

"Close co-operation with teachers is sought in work with the schools. The libraries not only help pupils during the school life, but enable them to continue studies after leaving school.

"Aside from circulating books and doing reference work, the libraries encourage and assist in all efforts to the advancement of our citizens to a social betterment. The people are made to feel that the libraries belong to them and that they may be used

for anything that makes for the public welfare. During a single month, forty meetings have been held in the buildings. Nineteen clubs and reading circles meet regularly in these two library buildings.

"The story hour is the children's delight and is held weekly under the direction of a trained story-teller. In addition to the pleasure that the stories give, new experiences are brought to the children, their imagination is enlarged and an interest is created in books and reading. A story-telling contest is held annually, and prizes are given to the children who can best reproduce a story told during the year.

"The Douglass Debating Club, one of the most interesting organizations, is composed of high school boys and meets weekly under the direction of the branch librarian. The purpose of the club is to acquaint its members with parliamentary usages, to keep before them the great current questions and to train them to speak in public. Public debates are given occasionally, and a prize contest is held annually. Following are some of the subjects debated: 'That the right of suffrage should be extended to women'; 'That the influence of women has contributed more to civilization than that of men'; 'That the North American Indian has had greater opportunity for development than the Afro-American'; 'That Lincoln was a greater American than Washington'; 'That the United States was justified in taking up arms against Mexico'; 'That Germany was justified in taking up arms against the Allies'; and 'That the United States should interfere to stop the internal strife in Mexico.'"

INDIA'S FIRST LIBRARY EXHIBIT

THE first library exhibition in India was held early in the year in Mehsana, the official headquarters of the Kadi district of Baroda, in connection with the opening of a new Agricultural and Commercial Museum by his Highness the Maharaja. *The Library Miscellany* for January-April gives quite a detailed description of the exhibition, accompanied by photographs taken by Mr. Kudalkar, who prepared and installed the exhibit, which was modelled very largely on American lines.

"The idea of holding this exhibition at Mehsana," says the *Miscellany*, "was that, Mehsana being the headquarters of the Kadi district, and the Mehsana Public Library being the prospective central library for that district, librarians from different towns and villages of the district might be able to come together on the occasion of H. H.'s visit and get a fund of information regarding the progress of libraries in their district, the nature of the different new features of library work to be introduced shortly by their central library, and the special noteworthy activities of foreign libraries. The whole of the spacious upper floor of the library was thrown open for the exhibition purposes and was tastefully arranged and decorated. As there were no facilities in Mehsana for getting up such an exhibition, all the exhibits had to be hurriedly prepared at Baroda and transported to Mehsana.

"On one of the walls were exhibited in beautiful glass cases photos of the exteriors as well as of the interiors of the buildings of some of the Kadi libraries, that were owned and not rented. On another wall was put up a very large-sized map of the Kadi district, with the towns and villages having libraries marked with different kinds of pins. It brought to the notice of every visitor at one glance the network of free libraries that is being closely woven over the whole district during the last few years, and showed him at once how many town and how many village libraries there were in the district. Along with this there were other statistics of the progress of Kadi libraries, including a miniature map of Kadi dotted with libraries, names of libraries given according to each *Taluka*, with the total number of mere reading rooms; the report of the libraries in the district showing their progress year by year in number, buildings, expenditure, and in circulation of books according to population, area and libraries of the district, and in respect of traveling libraries, stereographs and cinema and lantern shows. In another place were hung up the pictures of some prominent foreign libraries, such as the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Congressional Library at Washington, the Royal Library of Brussels, the

New York Public, the Boston Public, university libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Columbia, California, etc.—showing their exteriors as well as interiors. In other places were exhibited pictures of the multifarious activities of some of the prominent public libraries of America, like the New York Public and the Chicago Public, showing their work, especially through traveling libraries with school children and factory hands, with drug shops, mechanics' shops and fire stations, with different communities, settlements and clubs, with the blind, the sick, and the criminal, etc. This part of the exhibition was found particularly interesting by visitors, as it threw quite a flood of light on the endless activities of a public library for public good.

"Another specially noteworthy feature of the exhibition was the children's corner, specially organized. There in cases were attractively arranged typical children's books, such as rag books, picture books, artistically bound books, including the charming series of the Japanese fairy tales, as also various kinds of children's game and puzzle boxes. There were also put up on the walls large picture bulletins, showing pictures specially interesting to children, such as pictures of beautiful types of children in different moods and activities, of beautiful flowers and birds, pictures of childhood of their Majesties the King and Queen of England and of their highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda, etc. Another corner of the exhibition hall was specially prepared for ladies, where important and attractive books of feminine interest in the vernaculars and English language were exhibited.

"In one corner of the hall were kept on show the different types of wooden cases used by the Baroda Library Department for sending out traveling libraries, and the opposite corner was occupied by a case exhibiting a complete small library of Gujarati books worth Rs. 100 (really worth Rs. 115, or so, including booksellers' discount), that is presented by the Library Department to every new village library for Rs. 25—only by way of encouragement in the beginning. In the middle of the hall were placed round tables at short distances from one another, and on some of these

were exhibited sets of stereographs with stereoscopes and specimens of girls' basketry and other handiwork, and on others were kept numerous picture albums of various places and institutions in Europe, America, and Japan, recently brought by Mr. Kudalkar from his library trip round the world."

About six hundred people visited the exhibit during the week it was open, and considering the fact that very little advance publicity was possible, this attendance was considered very satisfactory.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION'S MEETING IN LONDON

IN default of an official report of the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Library Association, held in Caxton Hall, Westminster, Aug. 30-Sept. 2, the following account has been condensed from the reports printed in the *Athenaeum*. The convention opened Monday evening, Aug. 30, with a social reunion on the invitation of the Council. On Tuesday morning about 200 members assembled to hear the inaugural address of Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister, of the Royal Society of Medicine. After thanking the retiring president, Mr. Falconer Madan, Bodley's librarian, on behalf of the association, he said that no one at this time could feel any real interest in an address on libraries and librarianship. All had but one absorbing interest. Librarians might justly be proud that out of three thousand persons engaged in library work four hundred were under arms. To librarians it might seem that the burning of the library of Louvain and the campaign of destruction which was summed up in that particular act were the outstanding facts of the war; but there were much bigger facts to think about. Germany was the one educated society in which intellect and the spirit of the whole nation had been subjected to a minutely organized process of drilling, forcing and moulding which was without parallel. From the moment when the young German first went to his state school, right through his educational career, in his army service, in his university, his mind was never free. Germany, with all its knowledge, power, method, and energy

of mind and soul, was a nation deprived of freedom. Librarians were the keepers and distributors of perhaps the one force that could effectively fight against and resist the process of intellectual enslavement which, as exhibited in Germany, was at the root of the horror that had overshadowed our civilization. Librarians could play a great part in the fight—for a fight was needed—against the constant danger of stereotyped teaching in over-organized and over-centralized schools and colleges.

The president, having been thanked for his address, called upon Colonel Sir E. W. D. Ward to describe "The work of the Camps Library," and the very successful labors of a band of voluntary women helpers who undertook at the beginning of the war the task of providing literature for the British soldiers, and who were still carrying it out. The Camps Library owed its origin to the desire of the people of the Homeland to prepare in every way for the arrival of their oversea brethren to join the great imperial army. Large quantities of books were sent out to Egypt for the Australians and New Zealanders. A much larger enterprise of providing libraries for the camps of the Territorials and new armies all over the United Kingdom was then undertaken. A system was organized under which once a fortnight boxes of books were sent to every unit in the Expeditionary Force. About the first of July the Postmaster-General came to their aid, and the post offices throughout the country became their collecting depots. Those wishing to send either books or magazines had only to hand them, unaddressed, untied, and without packing, over the counter of a post office, and they were forwarded thence to the Camps Library's new headquarters in Horseferry Road, Westminster. The preceding week, on the day on which they received the contributions from the places outside the metropolitan postal area, over 100,000 had been presented, and the daily receipts averaged approximately 20,000.

The question of "What public libraries can do during and after the war" was dealt with by Mr. L. Stanley Jast, at that time still in Croydon. He urged that the public library was the one great agency which could help the country in fighting intellec-

tual Germany, with which, equally with material Germany, England is at war. Another direction in which the libraries were of service was in providing avenues of escape from too much thinking about the war.

In the afternoon the annual business meeting was held, Mr. H. R. Tedder, chairman of the Council, presiding. It was reported that membership had grown during the year from 678 to 808, and that 233 had registered for the examinations. The index to periodicals committee reported that arrangements had been made with the *Athenaeum* to publish a subject index to the important articles in over 200 English, French, and American periodicals, beginning with Jan. 1, 1915.

On Wednesday, Prof. Adams' report to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees on "Library provision and policy" was made the subject of several papers. Mr. John Ballinger, of the National Library of Wales, submitted some "General considerations"; Mr. G. E. Roebuck, of Walthamstow, discussed the "Statistical tables"; Mr. Henry Bond, of Portsmouth, offered some "Criticisms and suggestions"; Mr. L. Stanley Jast raised "The question of over-building"; while Mr. Butler Wood, of Bradford, considered "Rural libraries." All agreed that the county council should replace the parish council as the library authority, that co-operation among authorities should be effected as far as possible, and that a system of traveling libraries should be established for rural districts. All felt it was undesirable for the libraries to be in the hands of the educational authority.

A resolution was carried by the Council endorsing the circular letter of the Local Government Board urging economy in municipal expenditures, but maintaining that the need for efficient libraries was never so great as now, and expressing the hope that their efficiency would be in no wise impaired by a short-sighted economy.

In the afternoon round table conferences were held on "Branch buildings erected within the last two years," "Classification and cataloging of books on the war," "Revision of stock," and "The effect of the war on library administration."

On Thursday the literature of the war

was discussed. Mr. E. A. Savage reviewed six books illustrating the "Origin, causes, and inspiring ideas"; Captain A. Hilliard Atteridge discussed "Histories and descriptions of operations"; "Economic questions, trade and international law" were dealt with by Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency, of Cambridge University; "Medicine and hygiene," by Mr. Percy Dunn; "Pure literature and art," by Dr. E. A. Baker; and "Bibliography and select lists," by Mr. R. A. Peddie.

During the week an exhibit of war books and maps was kept open to the public, and also an exhibition of the best recent books. Visits were paid to a number of libraries, and on Thursday evening there was a reception by the president at the Royal Society of Medicine.

A PLEA FOR THE NOVEL

Just now when the question, shall fiction be eliminated from our public libraries, is being so much discussed, it is interesting to know that a century ago the novel, that scapegoat of literary forms, was held in the same disrepute it is to-day. In that charming little satire, "Northanger Abbey," Jane Austen makes a plea for the novel, a plea so eloquent that the light of a hundred years can add nothing to make it stronger.

"I will not," says Miss Austen, "adopt that ungenerous and impolitic custom, so common with novel-writers, of degrading, by their contemptuous censure, the very performances to the number of which they are themselves adding; joining with their greatest enemies in bestowing the harshest epithets on such works, and scarcely ever permitting them to be read by their own heroine, who, if she accidentally take up a novel, is sure to turn over its insipid pages with disgust. Alas! if the heroine of one novel be not patronized by the heroine of another, from whom can she expect protection and regard? I cannot approve of it. Let us leave it to reviewers to abuse such effusions of fancy at their leisure, and over every new novel to talk in threadbare strains of the trash with which the press now groans. Let us not desert one another: we are an injured body. Although our productions have afforded more ex-

tensive and unaffected pleasure than those of any other literary corporation in the world, no species of composition has been so much decried. From pride, ignorance, or fashion, our foes are almost as many as our readers; and while the ability of the nine-hundredth abridger of the History of England, or of the man who collects and publishes in a volume some dozen lines of Milton, Pope, and Prior, with a paper from the 'Spectator,' and a chapter from Sterne, are eulogized by a thousand pens,—there seems almost a general wish of decrying the capacity and undervaluing the labor of the novelist, and of slighting the performances which have only genius, wit, and taste to recommend them. 'I am no novel-reader'; 'I seldom look into novels'; 'Do not imagine that I often read novels'; 'It is really very well for a novel,'—such is the common cant. 'And what are you reading, Miss —?' 'Oh, it is only a novel!' replies the young lady, while she lays down her book with affected indifference or momentary shame. 'It is only Cecilia, or Camilla, or Belinda'; or, in short, only some work in which the greatest powers of the mind are displayed, in which the most thorough knowledge of human nature, the happiest delineation of its varieties, the liveliest effusions of wit and humor, are conveyed to the world in the best-chosen language."

American Library Association

CHICAGO MIDWINTER MEETINGS

The midwinter library meetings will be held as usual this year in Chicago. Dates are December 29 to 31. Headquarters will be at the Hotel La Salle, where last year's meetings were held. The following rates will apply:

One Person

Room with detached bath.....\$1.50 and up per day
Room with private bath..... 2.00 and up per day

Two Persons

Room with detached bath.....\$3.00

Two connecting rooms with bath

Two persons\$4.50 and \$8.00 per day
Four persons 7.00 and 12.00 per day

Reservations should be made directly with the hotel.

The A. L. A. Council will meet on Wednesday morning and Thursday morning, Dec. 29 and 30. Some of the features will be papers on the "Economics of library architecture," by Dr. C. W. Andrews; "Publicity methods for

libraries," by W. H. Kerr; "The place of the library in the university," by Dr. E. C. Richardson; and "The municipal reference library and the city library," by S. H. Ranck. All of these papers will be followed by discussion. There will be a number of committee reports given.

Both of these sessions of the Council will be "open meetings," to which all members of the association are invited.

The Executive Board will meet Wednesday evening, Dec. 29.

The League of Library Commissions will meet Thursday afternoon, Dec. 30, and Friday morning, Dec. 31. Among the subjects to be discussed are: "Commission aims and achievements," by J. I. Wyer; "Progress of rural library extension work in the United States and good laws for county and township extension," by Julia A. Robinson; "Library training for commission workers and the certification of librarians," by Miss Mary E. Downey; "The U. S. Bureau of Education reading courses and how to make them of most value in our state work," by M. S. Dudgeon; "Commission helps in book selection," by Henry N. Sanborn; and "The *A. L. A. Booklist*," by Miss May Massee. There will also be business and committee reports.

The School Libraries Section will hold two meetings, the first on Friday afternoon, Dec. 31, and the second on the evening of the same day. The afternoon session will be devoted to a discussion of the problems of normal and elementary school libraries, and the evening session to high school libraries. There will be no formal papers, but practical problems will be discussed. The high school session will be in charge of Miss Mary E. Hall, and the normal and elementary school session in charge of either Miss Irene Warren or Miss Delia G. Ovitz. The section officers hope that this will be the largest gathering of school librarians ever yet held.

The university librarians will hold sessions on Friday, Dec. 31, both morning and afternoon. Mr. H. O. Severance, of the University of Missouri Library, is chairman in charge of these round table meetings.

The librarians of small colleges will hold round tables also on both Friday morning and Friday afternoon, Dec. 31. Mr. S. J. Brandenburg, librarian of Miami University Library, is chairman of the committee in charge.

The American Association of Library Schools will probably meet on Wednesday afternoon. Definite arrangements have not yet been reported to the secretary of the A. L. A.

The Chicago Library Club will entertain

visiting librarians on Thursday evening, Dec. 30, and the club wishes it distinctly understood that all librarians and their friends are cordially invited to be present.

All of the above meetings will be held at the Hotel La Salle.

Those having charge of any meetings not here referred to should make arrangements for suitable meeting rooms either direct with the management of the Hotel La Salle, or through the secretary of the A. L. A.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

Library Organizations

TRI-STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PROPOSED

At the first meeting of the 1915-16 season of the District of Columbia Library Association held on Oct. 20, a committee consisting of H. H. B. Meyer, Dr. George F. Bowerman, F. W. Ashley and C. C. Houghton, was appointed to report at the next meeting on the advisability and method of procedure in forming a tri-state library association. If the committee reports favorably the librarians of Virginia, Maryland, and possibly West Virginia will be invited to join with those of the District of Columbia to form such an association.

After a membership committee and a committee to nominate officers for the coming year were appointed, Mr. Ernest Kletsch spoke to the association on the library interests as represented at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Dr. George F. Bowerman and R. H. Johnston followed Mr. Kletsch with delightful talks giving their impressions of the conferences at Berkeley.

C. C. HOUGHTON, *Secretary*.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

At the invitation of Mr. R. M. Kennedy and Miss Elisabeth D. English, librarian and assistant of the University of South Carolina Library, some of the librarians of South Carolina met at the university, Oct. 27, and organized the South Carolina Library Association. The officers elected were: President, Mr. R. M. Kennedy; vice-president, Miss Katherine B. Trescot, Clemson College Library; secretary, Miss Louise McMaster, Marion Public Library; treasurer, Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., South Carolina Historical Commission.

An encouragingly large number of librarians and friends interested in the work were

present and plans were made for enlisting in the cause all the libraries in the state.

The time and place for the next meeting were left for the executive committee to decide.

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The second annual meeting of the West Virginia Library Association was held in the Public Library at Fairmont, Oct. 19. The members were welcomed by Mrs. George Debolt, president of the Woman's Club, and papers were read on "Cataloging" by Miss Amy Allen; on "The juvenile department," by Miss Lewis Harvey; on the "Package library for farm women" by Miss Nell M. Barnett; on the "Pay collection," by Miss Gladys M. Fisher; and, at the afternoon session, on "Library ideals for West Virginia" by L. D. Arnett of the West Virginia University.

The second session was principally occupied in discussing the necessity for a library commission. The bill which was presented last winter, did not pass the legislature, and it is felt that West Virginia cannot make much real progress in library work until the state has a library commission.

A committee of three from the West Virginia Library Association was appointed to meet with a committee of three from the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, to draw up a new bill, and it is hoped to secure the passage of this bill in the next legislature.

The officers elected were: Miss Sally Scollay Page, Clarksburg, president; Miss Mabel Jones, Charleston, vice president; and Miss Lewis Harvey, Huntington, secretary-treasurer.

LEWIS HARVEY, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Massachusetts Library Club held its autumn meeting on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the club, at Northfield, with about 150 librarians and trustees of libraries in Massachusetts and adjoining states in attendance. This was a union meeting with the Western Massachusetts Library Club. The sessions began on Thursday evening, Oct. 21, in the assembly hall of the Dickinson Memorial Library with an address of welcome by Dr. Norman P. Wood, president of the board of trustees. Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the club, responded and expressed the thanks of the club. Mr. William R. Moody, at the request of President Coolidge, spoke briefly on the educational work at Northfield which was the outward expression of Mr. Dwight L. Moody's own experience and sympathy.

Mr. William C. Lane, librarian of the Harvard College Library, spoke on "Early days of the Massachusetts Library Club." Mr. Lane sketched the history of the club from its origin at a meeting of librarians at the State Library, Boston, on Oct. 22, 1890, through the formative years of the club, with pleasant bits of personal reminiscences of individual members who had shared in the development of library work in the state. On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the club, letters were read from Mrs. D. P. Corey, of Malden; Mr. William E. Foster, librarian at Providence, R. I.; Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; Mr. W. L. R. Gifford, librarian of the Mercantile Library, of St. Louis; Mr. W. I. Fletcher, librarian emeritus at Amherst College; Mr. S. S. Green, librarian emeritus at Worcester; Miss Lizzie A. Williams, formerly librarian at Malden; and Miss Edith D. Fuller, librarian of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge. Mr. R. R. Bowker, editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, gave interesting reminiscences of his association with the club.

The morning sessions on Friday opened with a report of the treasurer of the club and a report on the co-operative work between libraries and the schools. Miss Alice M. Jordan, children's librarian of the Boston Public Library, presented a paper on the subject, "Co-operation between the public library and the high school," which summarized the findings of a committee which had collected data on this aspect of library work. Miss Annie Carroll Moore was a speaker on the topic, "The love of literature in the every-day life of a children's library." Miss Moore is supervisor of work with children in the New York Public Library, and she drew interesting conclusions from her experience there, especially regarding the fruitful work of boys' clubs and of their association with the library. At the afternoon session, Prof. Carrie A. Harper, of Mount Holyoke College, spoke on "Recurrent themes in literature, as represented by Tristram and Iseult and Cleopatra." Following the paper by Prof. Harper, a number of members of the club spoke briefly on the topic, "Books we read when we were boys and girls." At the conclusion of the afternoon session, the members of the club enjoyed an auto ride to Mt. Hermon as the guests of the trustees of the Dickinson Memorial Library, and Mr. Ambert G. Moody, manager of the Northfield Hotel. At the evening session on Friday, a paper was presented by Dr. Frank P. Hill, chief librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, on "Administrative problems," followed by a round table on practical problems, conducted

by Mr. Robert K. Shaw, librarian of the Worcester Public Library. President Coolidge addressed the club on the subject, "Ideals *vs.* technical efficiency," developing in the course of his talk the need for an appreciative outlook on books, a sympathy with people and a disinterested form of public service. The meeting concluded with an exhibition of stereopticon views by Mr. Frederick W. Faxon, of library people taken at previous meetings of the American Library Association and the Massachusetts Library Club. The Saturday morning session was concerned with an informal round table on work with children, conducted by Miss Alice G. Higgins, special assistant in the children's room of the Somerville Public Library, and Miss Florence E. Wheeler, librarian, Leominster Public Library.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder.*

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fall meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held Thursday, Oct. 7, in the Public Library at Norfolk, Miss Helen Sperry presiding.

Mr. Philemon W. Johnson, librarian of the Norfolk Library, included in his address of welcome a sketch of the Norfolk Library which started in 1761 with 150 volumes, and now contains 19,000 volumes. The present building, the gift of Miss Isabella Eldridge, was erected in 1888 and within a few years has been doubled in size, so that it is now one of the most spacious and beautiful buildings in the state. Miss Anna Hadley then submitted for the committee on high school libraries, a report on conditions in Connecticut, based on a questionnaire sent to the 68 high schools and 4 normal schools of the state. Mr. George S. Godard, state librarian, entertained the meeting with a description of the A. L. A. conference in San Francisco, speaking especially of the delights of the trip and the hospitality everywhere extended to the association.

An inspiring talk on "The higher appraisalment of books" was delivered by Rev. John Coleman Adams, D.D. He said that higher appraisalment has to do not with "best sellers" but with the higher spirit, power and reality of a book, and gave as a definition of a book, a continuation and multiplication of a human soul—a soul transmigrated. The three principles for self-culture in reading, he enunciated in the epigram "read up, read out, and read forward," that is, read original sources for information, read broadly for self-culture and entertainment, and read the young authors of the present day, for youth is a prophecy of the future.

Miss Isabella Eldridge entertained the asso-

ciation at luncheon at the Country Club and after luncheon provided automobiles for a short trip through the village.

The first paper of the afternoon was "The Yale collection of European War literature" by Miss Mildred Fuller of Yale Library. She said in part, that Yale University, whose guiding principle is that of interested neutrality, is collecting extensively so as to have in the future full resources for the study of the war, and that at least one third of their books are in foreign languages. She mentioned in detail some important books on the causes of the war, on conditions in the various countries, including in her list volumes on international affairs, biographies of noted men, war poetry, and cartoons. She considered it almost futile for the small libraries to attempt a selection at the present moment, and said that "while history is in the making, it is the periodical and newspaper that keeps us up-to-date on the war question."

Mr. Andrew Keogh of Yale University followed with a talk on "Some illuminated manuscripts in the British Museum," illustrating his remarks with an exhibition of 60 reproductions in gold and colors. He sketched the history of illumination, describing the methods of transcribing used in the monasteries, and said that the forms of ornament used were beautiful, although grotesque and often inappropriate according to modern ideas of reverence.

"Some illuminated manuscripts in America" was the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. Frank B. Gay of the Watkinson Library, Hartford, in which he told especially of the wonderful collection of manuscripts, dating from the 5th century, which are collected in the library of J. Pierpont Morgan.

A resolution of thanks to Miss Eldridge and the people of Norfolk was presented by Mr. Thayer and unanimously approved.

ELEANOR M. EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association was held in the Columbus Public Library, Oct. 5-8, with 180 members present. A cordial address of welcome was given by Dr. Frank Warner, of the trustees of Columbus Public Library, to which Prof. Root, president of the association, responded. Mr. C. B. Galbreath, librarian of the Ohio State Library, gave a short talk on "The State Library and the libraries of the state," indicating the valuable assistance the libraries might receive through the various departments of the State Library. Mr. Herbert Hirschberg, of the Toledo Library, presented

the subject, "What the libraries expect from the state," making numerous suggestions for more efficient service. The concluding address of the evening, "Cataloging as an asset," was given by Mr. W. W. Bishop, of the University of Michigan Library. The subject was ably presented and much appreciated by the audience. The evening program was followed by a reception given by the staff of the Columbus Public Library.

The first business session opened on Wednesday morning, with the reports of the committees. The chairman of the legislative committee, Prof. Root, embodied the principal points made by Mr. Hirshberg in his address of the previous evening in a recommendation in the form of a motion, which carried; "that the legislative committee for the coming year be requested to arrange for a meeting of library trustees in connection with next year's meeting, for the discussion of proposed legislation; that, so far as possible, bills be prepared in advance for discussion by this conference, which shall (1) make possible an adequate maintenance for libraries, either within or without the Smith tax law, (2) provide for library pensions, and (3) provide for prompt distribution to the libraries of the state, of all the publications of the state. Mr. Carl Vitz urged the publication of uniform bulletins of such nature as could be used by all libraries. Mr. Brandenburg presented the emphatic need of official recognition for the library system in the educational policy and organization of the state. The report of the committee on membership showed that the association now has 503 active, 4 associate, 11 sustaining, 3 life, 10 club, and 14 library members.

Miss Tyler, chairman of the committee on library extension, recommended re-dividing the state into 5 library districts, and holding meetings in the spring of 1916 in some central library of each district, under the supervision of a district chairman. The recommendation was enthusiastically received, as the former district meetings, so full of helpful suggestions and enthusiasm for the work, have been greatly missed by all. A most attractive display of material gathered by Miss Hawley, of the inter-relation of libraries committee, was on exhibition in a separate room. There were also interesting exhibits of children's books and library supplies.

On Wednesday afternoon the departmental meetings adjourned, and the association visited the Public School Library, where the splendid picture collection, the class room catalog, and the vocational guidance list created much interest.

The evening session was devoted to a discussion of "Other educational work of the state"—the topic recognizing the libraries as educational factors, as well as the schools. Dr. Herbert Welch, president of Ohio Wesleyan University, representing the privately endowed colleges and universities, stated that nearly all private colleges are distinctly Christian in origin, and pointed out as significant the fact that one fourteenth of the men in "Who's who in America" are from Ohio, and stated that the number of colleges in Ohio, and the number of Ohio college students, are about one fourteenth of the entire number in the United States. President W. O. Thompson, of Ohio State University, talked of the state educational institutions, pointing out the fundamental differences between the state schools and the privately endowed colleges. Miss Margaret Sutherland, principal of the Columbus Normal School, pleaded for the inculcation of love for reading in children, while Supt. J. W. Jones, of the School for the Deaf, talked on specialized education, illustrating his talk by a class of children from the State School for the Deaf.

Thursday afternoon a delightful garden party was given by the Columbus Library Club, on the beautiful campus of the Ohio State University.

What was perhaps the most enjoyable session was held on Thursday evening, when Miss Sarah J. Cutler, of Marietta, read an intensely interesting paper on "The Coonskin Library, and its books"—also its founders—filled with delightful reminiscences of pioneer days in early Ohio history. Miss Cutler brought with her the original accession book of the "Coonskin" library, also numbers 1, 2, and 3 of its books. About 250 of the original books of the library are in her possession, Miss Cutler being a lineal descendant of one of the founders.

The interest created was held to the end of the session by Miss Tyler's paper on "The library and social service." Miss Tyler emphasized the fact that "the message of the book is for all classes—the welfare of one is the welfare of all."

"The Library Art League and the Ohio libraries" was presented by Miss Marion Comings, for the purpose of arousing interest in the development of a Library Art League in Ohio. The work of the Indiana Library Art League in connection with the Federated Clubs was cited, and attention was called to the fact that the basis for a traveling collection of pictures can be obtained in Ohio through co-operation with the Toledo, Cincinnati and Cleveland Art Schools, large library

collections, and teachers' exhibits. The paper called for discussion, which resulted in the carrying of the following motion: "That a committee be appointed to co-operate with the various art interests of the state in seeking to establish a collection of exhibits of artistic and educational value, and to circulate these to Ohio libraries and other educational agencies."

An interesting paper on "A clientele of men" was read by Miss Edith Phail, of the National Cash Register Co., of Dayton. Miss Phail emphasized the five selling "points" of her company, which she said applied to librarians and their patrons as well. "First, get the attention, second, create an interest, third, form a desire, fourth, establish confidence, fifth, close the sale." Miss Elizabeth Doren, in a talk on "Holiday exhibits, and short cuts to the circulation of books," gave the method used in Dayton to place the new books upon the shelves.

At the closing session a motion was made by Miss Electra Doren, "that a committee of five be appointed by the president, to consider the question of standardizing the library service of the state, and to make recommendations regarding the same to the next annual meeting." This motion was carried.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Miss Laura Smith, Cincinnati; vice-president, Mr. Herbert Hirschberg, Toledo; second vice-president, Miss Matilda Light, Dayton; third vice-president, Mr. C. W. Reeder, Columbus; secretary, Miss Hermione Simon, Cleveland; treasurer, Miss Mary Wilder, Circleville.

SECTION MEETINGS

The college and reference section held its meeting in the Ohio State University Library. The first session on Wednesday afternoon was opened by the chairman. Mr. G. F. Strong, of Western Reserve had as the subject of his paper, "New requirements in reference work for colleges and universities," showing that as the methods of instruction changed, new requirements were demanded of the library. The next topic under discussion was "Special collections in Ohio college libraries, and inter-library loans," in charge of Prof. R. B. Miller of Ohio Wesleyan, as a result of which a committee was appointed to formulate plans for preparing a union list of books. At the Thursday session, Miss Grace Herrick, of the Western College for Women, was elected chairman for the coming year, and Miss Catharine Oaks, of Ohio Wesleyan, secretary.

Mr. Reeder of Ohio State, presented "The

new state printing law and distribution of documents." He gave an analysis, explaining the modifications of the law, and showing how it worked, laying emphasis on the point that what shall be printed is in charge of a committee of three, and what does not interest them is thrown aside. Prof. Root proposed an amendment to send copies directly to the libraries, rather than to the state auditor, who may or may not send them. A very animated discussion followed, and in connection with this, Mr. Reeder was appointed a committee of one to be the representative of the college section to confer with the state printing commission in regard to the printing and distributing of the state documents to college libraries.

In connection with college library extension, Mr. Brandenburg reported on "The college library and the county normal schools," and Miss Bertha Krauss on "The Ohio State Traveling Library and the county normal schools." The meeting of the large city libraries section convened in the auditorium of the Public Library on Wednesday afternoon, with Mr. Herbert Hirschberg as chairman.

Under the general topic of "Branch libraries," Mrs. A. S. Hobart, of Cleveland Public Library, talked of "Organization, location, etc.," Miss Julia Wright Merrill, of Cincinnati Public Library, of "Administration, relation to Central Library," and Miss Elizabeth Sweetman, Carnegie West Branch, Dayton, of "Adaption of the branch to its locality." Miss Doren in addition gave a summary of experience in charging fees for use of auditoriums, after which an interesting discussion developed both on this subject and on smoking in library club rooms and auditoriums.

On Thursday, the topic "The unification and harmonious working of a city system, consisting of a central library, branches and deposit stations," was considered. Miss Linda A. Eastman gave her paper on "Organization and methods of the Cleveland system," illustrated by an organization chart of the Cleveland Public Library. In Mr. Hodges' absence Miss Merrill discussed Miss Eastman's paper, pointing out on the chart the chief points of difference between Cincinnati and Cleveland. Miss Doren opened the general discussion, pointing out some of the problems in organizing smaller city systems.

At the close of this discussion, the smaller city and village libraries section came into the Auditorium for Miss Esther Noble's paper on "Poster publicity," illustrated by a large collection of attractive posters.

The meeting was conducted by Miss Cleveland, and the following subjects were dis-

cussed: "How to develop assistants from local material," a round table led by Miss Nana Newton, Miss Anna Holding, Miss Emma Graham, and Mrs. N. E. Reese, started a general experience meeting and much animated discussion followed. "Publicity for village libraries," by Mr. Howard Sohn, a former newspaper man, showed the comparative ease with which libraries could secure space in local newspapers, provided the librarians observe the rules governing newspaper copy. A paper on "Children's work where there is no children's room, and no children's librarian," by Miss Louise Hawley, led a lively discussion among those with similar problems. "Work with high school pupils" was introduced by Miss Leora Cross, of Cleveland West High School. Miss Cross made many good points for librarians of high school libraries, and urged a larger opportunity for mutual understanding between high school teachers and librarians.

Miss Elizabeth Steele, of Lorain, gave an interesting talk on "Branch work with no branch buildings," and gave evidence that even so difficult a problem could be solved by an energetic and resourceful librarian with a sympathetic staff. The meetings were splendidly attended, the discussions helpful, and characterized with a spirit of wide-awakeness and enthusiasm that were at once significant and gratifying.

FRANCES CLEVELAND, *Secretary.*

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Missouri Library Association held its sixteenth annual meeting at Joplin, October 20-22. The attendance was not quite so large as at some other sessions but the enthusiasm was great, the papers and addresses excellent, and the discussions spirited.

Mr. Ranck of Grand Rapids was a guest of the association and delivered an illustrated address on "City library service for the farmer." Mrs. Curry, president of the Kansas Association, was present as were also other librarians of that state, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

The association placed itself on record as strongly favoring the selection by the executive board of a place in the Middle West for the 1916 session of the A. L. A. A committee was appointed to consider the county library question and frame a bill for presentation to the association at its next annual meeting. Co-operation with the State Teachers' Association in the inspection of school libraries throughout the state was urged and provided for by committee. Action was taken upon various other topics, among them the question of co-operative advertising of Amer-

ican libraries, the revision of the Missouri Libraries' Handbook, and methods for more effectually distributing to libraries the public documents issued by the state.

The officers elected were: President, Dr. Bostwick of St. Louis; first vice-president, Miss Fordice of Sedalia; second vice-president, Miss Sutherland of Kansas City; treasurer, Miss Martin of St. Joseph; secretary, Mary E. Baker, Columbia.

Sessions were held in Joplin and Webb City and a visit was made to the public and high school libraries of Carthage.

The association was indebted to the librarians and library boards of these cities for a trolley ride through the mining district, luncheon and an automobile trip to the stone quarries of Carthage, together with numerous other courtesies and acts of hospitality. It was also indebted to the Century Club of Joplin, which on the evening of the 21st, presented Anatole France's play, "The man who married a dumb wife."

An invitation from the Columbia Library Club to meet at the State University in 1916 was referred to the executive board with favorable endorsement.

MARY E. BAKER, *Secretary.*

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held in Wichita Oct. 26-28. The first assemblage was Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, when the visitors were received informally at the City Library by the members of its board and staff, affording the guests an opportunity to inspect their new and very attractive Carnegie building. During the evening several delightful musical numbers were given by pupils of the Wichita School of Music.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 27, at nine o'clock, the first session of the association was called to order by the president, Mrs. Belle Curry. Mayor O. H. Bentley, of Wichita, who was then introduced, extended a cordial welcome to the librarians in behalf of the city. The president's address followed, in which she responded to the mayor, and spoke of the association, for what it stood, had accomplished, and what it might attain, and of the mission of the public library as an educational factor.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer were then read and approved, as were those of the various committees, including that of the legislative committee which reported its failure to bring the matter of a state library organizer to a satisfactory conclusion during the 1915 session of the state legislature. An amendment to the constitution was adopted,

whereby persons no longer in library work but still wishing to be identified with the association may retain an active membership. The session closed with roll call, answered by "the most important event in my library during the past year," which brought out the interesting fact that all the "important events" tended toward progress.

The Wednesday afternoon session opened with "The county library system for Kansas," discussed by Mr. Irving R. Bundy, librarian of the Leavenworth Public Library, and Mr. Willis H. Kerr, librarian, State Normal School Library, Emporia. Mr. Bundy's topic was "The growth of the system in other states." He told of the rise and development of the system in the various states in which it has been established, dwelling particularly upon the methods of California. Mr. Kerr's talk in continuing the subject was "Its relation to the work and finances of Kansas public libraries." His deductions were drawn from a scheme of statistics based on information obtained from the libraries throughout the state as to population, assessed valuation, library levy, etc., of the various communities, thereby showing that from an economic standpoint all is not being accomplished under the present that might be under the county system. An animated discussion followed the presentation of the foregoing topics and, on motion, a committee was appointed to investigate the situation in Kansas, prepare a legislative bill, and report at the next meeting.

Exhibits showing the methods and results of the California and New York county libraries were displayed in two of the rooms on the second floor of the library, and were open to inspection during the meeting of the association.

The afternoon closed with an automobile ride, which included stops at Friends' University and Fairmount College. At the former a tour of the building was made, in which the library and museum were visited. At Fairmount College the library only was visited where the guests were received by the staff and conducted through the building, and before leaving were served a light luncheon.

The Wednesday evening meeting opened with a violin solo by Miss Glennys Pollard. Dr. A. M. Brodie, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Wichita, and an active worker in civic affairs, delivered an address, speaking on the relation of the library to the community and of the important position of the librarian as an educator. Following Dr. Brodie's address Miss Helen Grace sang. Miss Myrtle Gettys, a member of the Story Tellers' League of America, and a teacher in the Wichita schools, then gave her hearers a de-

lightful treat in story telling. Her selections were varied, including an allegory, "Aunt Deborah's visit to her niece," "The little white rabbit who wanted red wings," and the Bible story of David and Goliath, all most charmingly told. The evening closed with the telling of an original fairy story by its author, Mr. James L. King of Topeka.

The first half of the Thursday morning session was devoted to business, including election of officers, selection of meeting place and reports of committees. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Miss Hattie Osborne, Baldwin City; first vice president, Mrs. Belle Curry, Parsons; second vice president, Miss Anna M. Shafer, Concordia; third vice president, Miss Kathryn McLain, Hays; member-at-large, Mrs. A. B. Ranney, Arkansas City; secretary, Mr. Julius Lucht, Wichita; treasurer, Mr. Irving R. Bundy, Leavenworth.

Arkansas City was selected as the meeting place for the 1916 meeting, and a motion to the effect that the Oklahoma Library Association be invited to meet in joint session with the Kansas Library Association at this time was put and carried.

"The State Historical Society and its service to the public," was very interestingly presented by Miss Ruth Cowgill of the Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka. She told of the wealth of material to be found in this institution and of the manner in which it is made available to the public.

A round table discussion of library problems brought out many interesting and helpful suggestions.

The Thursday afternoon session, the last of the 1915 meeting, convened in the high school auditorium. Before the regular program commenced, two selections were very pleasingly sung by the high school chorus.

Miss Hattie Osborne, librarian, Baker University, Baldwin City, opened the discussion, "The library as a part of the educational system" with the topic, "The library and the college." Outlining the difference between the college and the public library, she spoke of the responsibility that rests upon the librarian of an educational institution in supplying the satisfactory material to the student whom the teacher has inspired to seek for knowledge, and in giving to him that which is not only educational but cultural.

Mr. L. W. Mayberry, superintendent of the Wichita public schools, continued the subject with "The high school and the library" as his theme. He spoke of the mission of the high school to the student, as that of helping him to discover himself, and that his development

must be continued through good reading, which it is the duty of the librarian to supply and teach him how to use. Mr. Mayberry stated that there should be a school teacher on every library board as a representative of the pupils.

Miss Amy Cowley, librarian, Public Library, Hutchinson, closed the discussion with "The public library and the schools." She pointed out the fact that the public library is a component part of the public school system although a much younger institution, and told of numerous ways in which the student can be interested in the library and made to realize its value. Miss Cowley expressed the opinion that the superintendent of public schools should be a member of the library board. One point on which all three speakers laid emphasis was, that for efficient work it was absolutely necessary to have a thorough understanding and co-operation between teacher and librarian.

The program closed with a piano solo by one of the high school pupils, after which the fifteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association adjourned. Following adjournment the members were received informally in the high school library by the librarian and teachers.

ADELAIDE C. BOLMAR, *Secretary*.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held at Hotel Keewaydin, Lake Minnetonka, September 15-17, 1915. The total registration was 125, the largest in the history of the association. The sessions opened with an informal dinner Wednesday evening, after which Dr. Dawson Johnston, librarian of St. Paul, gave the president's address, setting forth the general theme of the meeting, "Publicity and co-operation."

Libraries will not be wholly free until they are free to everyone," said Dr. Johnston, "and they will not be free to everyone until they are known to everyone. Publicity is the first duty of public libraries as well as of other public institutions. It is not, however, the most important duty, and if properly organized should not involve the expenditure of much time on the part of the individual librarian. The newspapers, the best avenue of publicity, are always ready to publish news of general interest, societies are anxious to co-operate with library authorities in making known the special resources of the library, and business men are glad to assist in those departments which relate to their respective lines of business. The most important form of publicity is that devoted to the description

of the best books in the library on topics of current interest. In this, co-operation between librarians is not only very desirable but quite possible, because it involves the description of books which are common to all libraries. Librarians must interest themselves in civic affairs, must collect information regarding city publications, and information regarding the city's resources. It is furthermore the duty of librarians to promote better business, through furnishing the best literature on advertising and business. The library must embrace in its life all the citizens of the community, which is the end of all library publicity. To do this, it must have the co-operation of all citizens."

Dr. Johnston then presented Miss Lutie E. Stearns, who gave an address on "The library and war and peace." Miss Stearns contended that "war as a destructive force, has ever been the arch enemy of art, science, literature and other great constructive forces" and that "librarians as conservers and preservers of literature should be in the forefront of pacific movements." She further contended that "libraries have played no small part in moulding the public opinion that exists in this country today in favor of peace." Among the ways in which the librarian may champion the arts of peace, Miss Stearns suggested displaying a peace flag, as an outward and visible sign, securing peace publications for the reading table, such as the *Advocate of Peace* and the various publications issued by the Carnegie and Ginn foundations and the American Peace Society, securing peace lectures, and the celebration of Peace Day. The story-hour should be used for stories of heroes and heroines of peace and histories purchased which emphasize the achievements of peace as much as the victories of war.

At the Thursday morning session, Prof. W. P. Kirkwood, of the University of Minnesota, opened the discussion on "Newspaper publicity," with practical suggestions as to securing co-operation of the press, preparation of copy and what constitutes news.

A series of short papers or talks on successful methods of publicity followed.

Miss Flora F. Carr, of the Mankato Public Library, gave an interesting account of exhibits held in that library during the past year. The fine money, which amounts to about \$85 a year, was devoted to this purpose. The exhibits included the National Child Labor Committee exhibit, which aroused much interest; a collection of Jules Guérin's prints, a collection of paintings by George Inness, Jr., which was secured through the Minneapolis Art Institute, and smaller exhibits from the State Art Society and other sources. Miss Carr felt that

the exhibits had been worth while in themselves, aside from the interest added to the library, and urged that if other libraries would co-operate many things of real value might be brought to the smaller towns.

Miss Audiene Graham, librarian of Owatonna, told of publicity methods employed through the newspapers, the moving pictures, co-operation with the schools through instruction to the students, a reception to the teachers, a series of vocational talks and printing annotated lists for grades 5 to 8 for city and county schools. The books on Bible study and Sunday school helps were sent on a tour to the different Sunday schools, for exhibition on Sunday and loan during the week. Books were being sent to factories, the Farmers' Club rooms, the Commercial Club. An exhibit at the county fair had brought immediate results. A mailing list of people who are interested in certain classes has been started, and the proceedings of the city council are closely followed, and bibliographies of subjects under discussion are supplied. In closing, Miss Graham emphasized the value of timeliness. "If a book doubles its circulation, it doubles its value to the library. By having it on hand at the right time and enough copies to meet the demand, we will increase the goodwill of the library and decrease the large percentage of people who do not use the library because they have given up trying to find their particular quests in."

An account of a successful show-window exhibit at Hibbing, written by Miss Stella L. Wiley, the former librarian, was read by Miss Dorothy Hurlbert, and Miss Amy A. Lewis, of Fergus Falls, told of their exhibits at county fairs.

Miss Lutie E. Stearns gave the closing address of the morning on "Is the public library fulfilling its mission?" Conceding the mission of the library to be bringing to the people the books that belong to them, she emphasized the quality of service as paramount, vigorously protested against hampering, irksome and unnecessary rules which keep the real owners of the books away from their own property and hailed the day "when the public, now regarded with stultifying suspicion by some of their own misguided servants, will demand free and open access to the things of the mind and the spirit, relegating to other employments in the community those that have not the great vision, or having it, will not heed the call of the hour."

At the afternoon session the theme was co-operation between state departments and societies and local libraries. Mr. W. T. Cox, state forester, spoke on behalf of the forestry

service, explaining the work of this department, its importance in Minnesota, the purpose of the recent forestry amendment and the need of education. He urged librarians to join the Minnesota Forestry Association and gave a brief list of books which should be in every library.

He was followed by Mr. G. A. Gesell, secretary of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, which outlined the purpose of this organization, and explained the service offered by the Municipal Reference Bureau in gathering experience on municipal problems for the benefit of other communities.

In the absence of Mr. Flagg, director of the State Art Society, Mrs. Margaret Evans Huntington made a plea for membership in the society, which entitles one to the *Minnesota*, a valuable monthly magazine now undertaken by the society.

Mrs. Charles Sproull Thompson of Minneapolis spoke on the organization of the Drama League and its various activities. She urged libraries to organize groups of children, to encourage the production of good plays in local centers, and their exchange between neighboring towns. She commended the outdoor theater recently opened at Anoka, and rapidly becoming a factor in the community.

The afternoon closed with a presentation on the lawn of "Stratford miracles," a play for children, written by Miss Irene McKeehan of Minneapolis, which won the first prize in the recent Minneapolis Drama League contest. The play was given by a group of children under the direction of Misses Ida Ferguson, Mabel Bartleson, Ruth Rosholt and Mabel Abbott of the Minneapolis Public Library, coached by Miss De Toit. The play takes place in Charlecot Park where Will Shakespeare and some of his companions play at miracles. It was given as an example of a simple Shakespeare celebration for children.

The address of the evening was given by Mr. Allen D. Albert, of Minneapolis, secretary of the Commercial and Civic Federation of Minnesota. His subject was "The public library and social service." He defined social service very broadly as anything which relates to the community welfare and gives to librarians an enlarged vision of the library functions. In answer to questions as to the work of the federation, which he represents, he described a visit to a typical Minnesota town, the arousing of interest and development of plans for municipal improvement.

On Friday morning, the meeting opened on the hotel veranda with the reading of a paper on "Literary inspirations" by Dr. George Huntington of Northfield. He defined what

is meant by the term; sources of inspiration in this sphere; three great types of literary inspiration; its function in literary production; its limitations and responsibilities. This was followed by a discussion of "The small library as a center of book distribution," by Miss May Massee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*. Miss Massee quoted from an address by Mr. Melcher of the Stewart Book Shop at Indianapolis, given at the meeting of the American Booksellers' Association in New York City. His suggestions regarding making the book store an absolute part of the community and state life, through advertising, special notices to individuals, development of the store's personality and better training for clerks, might be applied to libraries with equal force. Miss Massee then explained the methods and use of the *Booklist*, urging librarians to have a definite plan in selection of books and above all to "check up the book list with people."

A book symposium followed with ten minute talks on "Modern poetry," by Miss Ruth F. Eliot, St. Paul Public Library; "Books on the war," by Prof. A. C. Krey, of the University of Minnesota; "Reference books for a small library," by Miss Helen J. Stearns, Minnesota Library Commission; "Local history material," by Dr. Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society, and "The librarian's library" by Miss Mary E. Corson, Stillwater.

The closing session on Friday afternoon was devoted to business and committee reports.

Miss Emma B. Nilsson presented the report of the committee on foreign booklists, which was confined to a discussion of Scandinavian books and accompanied by multigraphed booklists which were distributed to those specially interested. These include short lists by masters of Swedish fiction, Swedish historical fiction, Dano-Norwegian historical fiction, Norwegian sea stories, and two lists of books by celebrated authors not suitable for small libraries, one Swedish and one Dano-Norwegian.

Miss Barden presented the report of the committee on library training, which gave the results of a questionnaire sent out in March, showing the need of better opportunities for professional training for Minnesota librarians and recommending that the association go on record as favoring the immediate addition of advanced courses to the summer school. The report was accepted and its recommendations approved.

The committee on constitution submitted a revised constitution, which was adopted.

Upon motion of the nominating committee,

the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Frances E. Earhart, Duluth; first vice-president, Miss Eleanor Gladstone, Northfield; second vice-president, Miss Audiene Graham, Owatonna; secretary-treasurer, Raymond L. Walkley, Minneapolis; and with the retiring president, Dr. Dawson Johnston, as the fifth member of the executive board.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held at Hotel Colfax, October 12-14, inclusive. The registered attendance at the meetings, which were held in the hotel parlors, was 176.

The presence of Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, during the entire meeting, and her generous response to all demands made upon her experience; of Mr. Wright, Kansas City, who contributed largely to the interest of the Wednesday meetings; and of Miss Marion Humble, of the Madison, Wis., Library School, with her splendid selection for children's reading, added greatly to the enjoyment of the Iowa workers.

President L. L. Dickerson, Grinnell College Library, presided, opening the session Tuesday afternoon. The president of the Colfax Library Board extended a brief, cordial message of greeting from the local library, and expressed the pleasure of all that the association had chosen Colfax as its meeting place. Miss Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, in her annual report of the work of the commission, announced a record year in state extension work. Ten new libraries were added during the year, making a total of 126 free public libraries in the state. Two libraries were dedicated and the number of subscription and association libraries remained about the same, new ones taking the place of those which had obtained a city tax.

In the address of the president, Mr. Dickerson took for his subject "The open country and the reading matter there," speaking of the necessity of circulating better books and magazines among the farmers. He illustrated the type and style to be found there now, and emphasized the responsibility of the libraries to see that conditions were changed. There is a tremendous field open for educating the rural population in reading material along their own lines as well as outside subjects.

The work of the desk assistant in a public library was explained by Miss Katherine Tappert, Davenport, who called this place "The point of contact." The desk assistant stands

not on a plane above or below, but enters directly into the occupations and surroundings of the person with whom she is dealing—with the extraordinary variableness of human nature. Each patron demands an application of the sixth sense. The assistant must daily radiate a threefold feeling for books, "a love for their insides, with Dr. Johnson; a respect unto their outsides with David Garrick," and a desire for ownership which will ultimately include the other two.

The feature of the evening was a stimulating address on "The thought of thinking souls," by Miss Mary E. Ahern. She compared the librarian of old, with his deep knowledge of books and but little else, with the modern librarian, whose technical education overshadows to an extent his scholarship. A librarian of to-day must have a preparation that guarantees an acquaintance, even a real knowledge, of art, religion, literature; must know the relation of books to all the interests of the community, and should come to the world of books with a twofold attitude—books for his friends, from which he himself will refresh his spirit, his mind, his soul; and books as tools to be used in his work. This is his art in which he may find his place governed by Morris' definition of art, as man's joy in his labor.

An enjoyable social hour in the hotel parlors followed the evening adjournment.

The session of Wednesday morning was opened by Mr. Purd D. Wright, Kansas City, with a talk on "Some experiences in publicity." Mr. Wright defined advertising and publicity; advertising being what you pay for, publicity what you get for nothing. Librarians do not advertise. The personal equation is the greatest value in library work. Give personal talks to all sorts of meetings, to business men, laboring men, mothers' clubs. Convey to all the impression that you are in earnest, that you believe in your work and can demonstrate its value, that you are enthusiastic. Use always the library bromide, "It is a good thing to take books where people are." The biggest advertising work of a library is—good service.

Dr. Cora Williams Choate, Marshalltown trustee, reported for the committee appointed to secure statistics pointing toward standardization of library work in the state. She summarized existing conditions, the hours of work, salaries paid, vacations granted, assistants, and giving the conclusion of the committee that trustees are primarily to blame for unsatisfactory results in the work of their libraries. The relation between working hours and salaries, in small libraries particu-

larly, is not in accord. The report provoked much animated discussion at the trustees' round table, and the committee was continued for further work aiming at standardization in vital things.

"Wanted, an interpreter of Iowa life" was the subject of a clever, interesting protest of Mr. Austin Haines, Des Moines, against the commonly accepted idea that Iowa has little to offer in the way of history and scenery. He objected strongly to the statement that "Iowa is a dull gray monotone," painting word pictures of its various seasons in refutation of the assertion. He gave numerous instances of historical importance, and expressed a hope that librarians would inspire, or be inspired, to bring Iowa's proper value before the world.

The evening meeting was devoted to a moving-picture demonstration by the Victor Animatograph Company, of Davenport, and a discussion of the value of moving pictures in the library.

Various reports and routine work occupied a large part of the Thursday morning session, and Miss Marion Humble, instructor in children's work, Wisconsin Library School, Madison, closed the program with a greatly appreciated paper on "The exercise of choice in children's books." She spoke of the necessity of the children's librarian being in sympathy with the child spirit, as expressed by Francis Thompson in his essay on Shelley.

Eight different library schools are represented among the librarians of the state, and reunions of these schools were held at various hours during the meeting.

The association was given an urgent invitation to visit Des Moines Thursday afternoon, where an automobile ride about the city, with visits to the various libraries had been planned. After the ride, the visitors were entertained at tea at the Des Moines Public Library.

The following officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Jeanette M. Drake, Public Library, Sioux City; first vice-president, Dr. Cora Williams Choate, trustee, Marshalltown; second vice-president, Miss Ione Armstrong, Public Library, Council Bluffs; secretary, Miss Miriam Wharton, Public Library, Burlington; treasurer, Miss Mary Brainard, Public Library, Waterloo; registrar, Miss May B. Ditch, Public Library, Ottumwa; honorary president, W. O. Payne, trustee, Nevada.

ANNA MAUDE KIMBERLY, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club for the season of 1915-1916 was held on Monday evening, November 8, 1915,

at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.

The president, Mr. Morton, took the chair. After a few items of business were disposed of, Mr. Ashhurst proposed the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the Pennsylvania Library Club has learned, with sincere regret, of the death on October 17, 1915, of the librarian emeritus of the Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia, Mr. John Edmonds.

"Mr. Edmonds, who had reached the great age of 95 years, and had been connected with the Mercantile Library since 1856, was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Library Club and its first president. The club desires that this minute be entered on its records, and that a copy be sent to the family of Mr. Edmonds."

It was ordered that this be done.

Mr. Morton introduced Prof. Leslie W. Miller, principal of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, who gave a most interesting and instructive description of the work of the schools. Mr. Miller's talk was illustrated with slides showing not only samples of the work done by the students, but also showing the classes at work. A most interesting feature of the evening was a tour of inspection after the lecture, when we were given the unusual opportunity of actually seeing the classes at work. After having heard Mr. Miller's description of the work of the potter's wheel, to see it in actual operation was a treat. The classes in applied design and wood carving, in interior decoration, etc., were most interesting. We are all much indebted to Mr. Miller for a very profitable evening, and I am very sure that of the eighty members of the club who were present, there are a great many who will at least attempt in the future to do as Mr. Miller says they try to do at the start of a student's life—encourage and stimulate the habit of trying to "think in materials." This thought alone explains the great success of the work done by the students.

A very hearty and sincere vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Miller at the close of a thoroughly delightful evening.

The second meeting, January 10, will be held at the Library Company of Philadelphia. Mr. George M. Abbot will give a history of the library.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The Southern Worcester Library Club held its annual meeting with the Hopedale Branch Library at South Milford, Oct. 28, 1915.

Mr. John Lowe of the State Library Commission addressed the club on the subject of progressive methods in library work.

The following officers were elected for the

ensuing year: President, Mrs. Beatrice P. Sprague, Uxbridge; first vice president, Miss Blanche Partridge, Holliston; second vice president, Miss Emma L. Clarke, Framingham.

After the meeting the members of the club were interested in examining the unique and excellent outfit for a small library which Mrs. Smith had arranged in her own home.

LUCY W. BISCOE, *Secretary*.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The autumn meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held Oct. 4 at the Leominster Public Library. The meeting was one of the largest in the history of the club, over one hundred being present. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Arthur H. Hall, trustee of the Public Library. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, reports from the local secretaries were called for, and while only a few responded the work reported showed very clearly that the group idea could and should be a success. Mr. John A. Lowe, agent for the Massachusetts Library Commission, told of the work of groups outside the Bay Path district and presented suggestions well worth following. Mr. J. Morton DeWolfe, of DeWolfe Fiske Co., Boston, gave a most interesting talk on "The book trade and the library from the bookseller's point of view." It was a very friendly informal talk followed by a discussion.

After luncheon the question box was conducted by Miss Virginia M. Keyes of Lancaster. The following questions were submitted for discussion:

1. How shall undesirable books on open shelves be kept from young people.
2. Vacation privileges for children.
3. The best way to care for local clippings.
4. What are the best makes of the following supplies: White marking ink, book varnish, typewriter, pencils, stamps and pads, gummed letters, labels, pamphlet boxes.
5. How many books are usually lost from open shelves, especially in children's rooms.

The question box has helped to solve many problems for the Bay Path members. Responses are so generously given, and the information so practical that it has become a very popular feature of the meetings.

Mrs. Mary E. Root, children's librarian at Providence, gave a very practical demonstration of her method of "Teaching children how to use the library." With a class of ten boys and girls she showed how she taught the use of the catalog encyclopedias, atlas, World's almanac and Century dictionary of names. She made the work so clear and so simple,

even the most timid librarian felt she could now undertake the work in her own library.

According to a suggestion previously made, that "the library entertaining the club, exhibit its own work to give and receive suggestions," the work of the Leominster Library was shown as far as possible. Much of the material was hung on nets around the room, and other examples placed about the building. From the point of view of entertaining library we know it was a success for many valuable suggestions were received. The Massachusetts Library Commission sent a splendid collection of books for young people, and much other material of value.

The president of the club, Miss Ella E. Miersch, invited the club to meet at Southbridge for the next meeting, to be held in June.

FLORENCE E. WHEELER, *Secretary.*

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Twin City Library Club was held at the close of a supper in Esler's Tea Shop, Minneapolis, Tuesday, Oct. 26. Fifty-eight people were present to hear Mr. F. K. Mathiews of New York, chief scout librarian of the Boy Scouts of America. After outlining the three steps of boys' reading—fairy tales, adventure stories, and romances, Mr. Mathiews showed that the natural imagination of boys must find expression in other ways, and how this could be done by books of "what and how to do things," books about great men and heroes, etc. He went on to tell of the evolution of nickel novels, which we now get in the form of a twenty-five cent book. Investigation has shown that the manuscripts for these are manufactured on a wholesale basis by a syndicate of clerks who are furnished with a mere outline of the plot.

It was very interesting to hear what the Boy Scouts' organization has done and is trying to do to replace these with books which will improve and inspire boys in a way which cannot be done by books written to order. Some of the methods used are co-operation with writers and publishers, reading of manuscripts, and the printing of good books in cheaper editions from the old plates. Mr. Mathiews also spoke of the Juvenile Book Week and what he hoped it could accomplish, answering questions as to how it might be advertised.

In the absence of Dr. Johnston, Miss Countryman presided, and also conducted the business meeting. The following officers were elected for 1916: President, R. L. Walkley; vice president, Dr. Solon Buck; secretary, Miss Ethel Berry; treasurer, Miss Bertha Barden.

NORTH EASTERN OHIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

At the meeting of the North Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association held in Cleveland, Ohio, October 22nd, the high school library was given for the first time a definite place on the program. Although an important lecture and other meetings were going on in the East Technical High School Building at the same time as the library section it was well attended, not only by Cleveland librarians but by teachers from Cleveland and elsewhere.

The program was prepared under the direction of Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, supervisor of the Cleveland High School Libraries, and the session conducted by Miss Leona Cross, librarian of the Cleveland West High School.

As is usual in any discussion of high school work the themes particularly emphasized in papers and discussions were the increasing usefulness of the school library as a laboratory for certain courses and in supplementing and broadening the work of all courses; the necessity of giving pupils more or less extended instruction in the use of the library and of books as tools, and the imperative need for close co-operation between teachers and librarians if the librarian's work in supplementing school courses is to be effective. In the last connection, two points were brought out by different speakers: A librarian emphasized the necessity of giving the school librarian class assignments in advance, in order that she may assemble and organize her material, and the advisability of assigning references for lessons or supplementary reading by topic rather than by specific book, thus avoiding a rush for one or two books; a head of a high school English department devoted practically a whole paper to her system of making the librarian's course of instruction in the use of the library effective by giving her English classes definite assignments requiring the practical use of the various library tools.

One librarian spoke of the high school library's opportunity for directing the reading of boys and girls at the intermediate stage, between the periods when they cease to be patrons of the children's department of the public library and have not yet been enrolled as adult borrowers. Various teachers testified to the value of the high school library as a supplement to science, Latin and Greek courses, as well as a laboratory for English and history work. In the opinion of one head of a high school science department few people would find it necessary to take technical and scientific correspondence courses if they had learned in school years how extensive are library re-

sources along these lines, and how to find and organize this material for their own purposes.

A high school library exhibit prepared by the supervisor of high school libraries especially for this meeting excited considerable interest. It consisted of books in finely illustrated editions, reading lists and aids in vocational guidance, library instruction outlines, etc., all showing the close relation between school and library. Material was shown from all the Cleveland High School Libraries, from Oakland (Cal.) High School and the New Jersey Library Commission.

The North Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association is one of the largest and most important in the country, and it is hoped that their program committee will consider favorably the request that they give the high school library a permanent place on the program of their annual meeting.

JULIA HARRON.

MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY SECTION

The Michigan State Teachers' Association this year met at Saginaw, Michigan, where the Library Section of this great organization held its meeting in the new and unfinished Butman-Fish Memorial Library building, on the west side of the river, on Friday morning, Oct. 29. The following is the program of the Library Section:

Address: "Definite means in interesting high school pupils in books." Edwin L. Miller, principal of the Northwestern High School, Detroit.

Discussion led by Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids.

Address: "Your pupils and their books." Adeline B. Zachert, director of children's work and superintendent of library extension, Rochester, N. Y.

Discussion led by Elizabeth Knapp, head of children's department, Detroit.

Story telling period.

Story tellers' league, Agnes Jewell, Adrian.

Stories—"Once upon a time." Adeline B. Zachert.

Business meeting.

Prof. Miller emphasized the fact that methods that will work with one young person will utterly fail with another, and therefore that no hard and fast rules can be laid down as always successful in interesting young people in the reading of the best books, or in developing the reading habit.

Mr. Ranck emphasized the importance of having good books where it was easy for children to get at them—exposing them to books, and then let nature do the rest with the aid of intelligent guidance.

Miss Zachert gave a most inspiring talk on the influence of the book on the child. It was directed particularly to the work of the teacher rather than that of the librarian, and she spoke from an experience both as a teacher and as a librarian.

Miss Nina K. Preston, of the Hall-Fowler Memorial library, Ionia, presided.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Chairman, Prof. Edwin L. Miller, Detroit; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Knapp, Detroit.

At the business meeting there was some discussion of the undesirability of having a section meeting so far away from the general meetings. This year the Library Section met two and a half or three miles from the center of activities, with the result that the attendance was naturally smaller than usual.

S. H. R.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Visiting lecturers have been as follows:

Nov. 1, Arne Kildal (1907), librarian of the Bergens Offentlige Bibliotek, Bergen, Norway, on Norwegian libraries. Mr. Kildal's lecture was illustrated by a series of slides showing exterior and interior views of Norwegian libraries.

Nov. 6, Professor A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, on college library administration, a discussion of reading-room discipline, relations with the faculty and other points not covered in the ordinary publications on college library work.

The classes have effected their organization for the current school year. Officers elected for the class of 1915 are: President, Amy Winslow; vice president, Ruth L. Brown; secretary-treasurer, Ethel A. Shields. Class of 1916: President, Carl L. Cannon; vice president, Christian R. Dick; secretary-treasurer, Roscoe L. Dunn.

The "Library round table" has organized for the year, with Helen M. Laws, 1915, as president; Ruth L. Brown, 1915, vice president and Ruth Norton, 1916, secretary-treasurer. The "round table" meets monthly for the discussion of current library topics. Examination of selected lists of the library publications currently received by the State Library and the State Library School is also one of the features. All regular students of the school are members and are expected to attend the meetings.

The seniors entertained the faculty and juniors at a camp supper at the home of Beulah Bailey (1914), Oct. 23. On Nov. 2, the students and faculty were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter.

Through the courtesy of the Woman's Club of Albany, the students of the school have received tickets to courses of lectures on

modern European literature, given under the auspices of the club, by Professor Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University and Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale University.

The school collection has recently received a considerable number of gifts of library publications, administrative blanks and forms, and the like. Among the largest gifts are those of Miss Harriet R. Peck, who has presented some excellent material from the collection of her father, the late A. L. Peck; a number of duplicates of reports and other publications given by the Wisconsin Library School and a number of older forms and blanks, many of them now very scarce, given by Mr. William Beer of the Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans.

Miss Izella M. Dart, 1915, has withdrawn from the school to become assistant in the Lake Erie College Library, Painesville, Ohio.

Miss Marguerite B. Haynes, 1915, has rejoined the senior class.

Miss Elza K. Carnegie, 1910-11, was married Oct. 15 to Mr. Theron Banks Hoyt.

At the annual Convocation of The University of the State of New York held Oct. 21-22, William F. Yust (1901), now librarian of the Rochester Public Library, was elected a member of the Library Council of the University.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The experiment was tried last year of holding a reception for the entire student body of the Institute at the beginning of the school year. The tentative experiment of a year ago was so successful that this party is added to the list of annual school functions in which the students take part. Held as it is on the library lawn, the Library School students were asked to consider themselves as especially concerned in the hospitality to the other departments.

The usual reception given by the Graduates' Association to the incoming library class was held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, in the Art Gallery, which is always an attractive background for social entertainments. Twenty classes were represented in the attendance, the largest numbers being nine from the class of 1915 and five from the class of 1911. Representatives were present from the libraries of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx, and from the neighboring regions of New Jersey, New York State and Connecticut.

Mr. Arne Kildal, librarian of the Public Library of Bergen, Norway, gave the students an illustrated lecture on library conditions in Norway, on Nov. 5. Prof. A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, Ohio, talked to

the students Nov. 9 about the course in bibliography he offers as an elective to the freshman class at Oberlin.

We have recently had the pleasure of welcoming two of the graduates, Miss Gladys M. Dixon of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh and Miss Myrtle I. Roy of the Davenport Library at Bath, N. Y. (both of the class of 1912), each of whom spoke to the class about her work.

The students attended the first meeting of the New York Library Club Oct. 14, where they heard with great interest an account of conditions at Sing Sing by the warden, Thomas Mott Osborne.

The class organization resulted in the election of Miss Beulah G. Murray of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, as president, and Miss Evelyn J. Badger of San Antonio, Texas, as secretary and treasurer.

At the meeting of the Library Chapter of the Pratt Institute Neighborhood Association, Miss Helen Crowe was made president and Miss Elin Lindgren, secretary-treasurer.

ALUMNI NOTES

Cards have been received announcing the marriage Oct. 23 of Miss Edith McHarg Steele, 1900, to Mr. Howard Edwards Gansworth. Miss Steele has been for some years cataloger at the Silas Bronson Library in Waterbury, Conn.

Mrs. Helen Clarke Mathews, 1903, has taken a cataloging position in the Western Reserve Historical Society Library in Cleveland.

Miss Louise M. Kirkpatrick, 1906, announces her engagement to Mr. Elbridge F. Bryant of Waterbury, Conn., the marriage to take place on Christmas Day.

Miss Alexandrine La Tourette, 1908, who has been for the past year or two a branch librarian in the Seattle (Wash.) system, married Mr. Bernard Ford Hemp Sept. 15.

Mr. Carson Brevoort, 1915, has been made an assistant in the reference department of the New York Public Library.

Miss Estelle M. Campbell, 1915, has received a permanent appointment to the staff of the cataloging department of Columbia University.

Miss Portia M. Conkling, 1915, who went to the Troy Public Library in June as acting chief of the circulation department for six months, has been appointed to the position permanently.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The weeks since the last report of the School have been rich in the number of outside lectures. F. K. Mathews, chief librarian of the

Boy Scouts of America, spoke on "Reading for boys," October 27. After the lecture the class had opportunity to meet Mr. Mathews personally. W. W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, gave a stimulating lecture on the "Assets of cataloging," October 28 and in the evening spoke delightfully on "Rare books," telling the romantic history of many books. Miss Virginia Cowper of the John Wanamaker Book Store, New York City, talked to the class on the following day on "Book selling as a profession." During the same week H. H. Hilton of Ginn & Co. paid a visit to the school and talked briefly of the educational publishing business.

Of the regular lectures given annually the following have occurred in connection with different courses: Dr. McCarthy on the "Legislative reference library"; Dr. Quaipe, superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical Society, on "Source material"; Prof. Paxson, of the History department, on "How history is written," and Prof. Fish, of the History department on "Evaluation of books in American history." The opportunity of hearing President Jordan of Leland Stanford University and Secretary McAdoo was offered at the general university convocation. The class was invited by the School of Journalism to see a two-reel film on the making of a newspaper.

SCHOOL NOTES

The annual fall picnic of the school occurred October 9. The afternoon was spent at Maple Bluff, where supper was served. The entertainment consisted of kindergarten games, paper cutting, clay modeling, stories, etc., and made a jolly time for all.

The recent publications by alumni include the following pamphlets:

- "Bibliography of Minnesota mining and geology," by Winifred Gregory, 1910. (University of Minnesota. Bulletin.)
- "Children's books for first purchases," edited by Marion Humble, 1913. (Recommended by the Wisconsin Library Commission.)
- "Inexpensive adult books for Christmas purchase," by Mabel A. Wayne, 1915. (Recommended by the Wisconsin Library Commission.)
- "Bibliography of American popular magazines," by Ethel Stephens, 1915. (To be issued by the Boston Book Co. during the fall.)

ALUMNI NOTES

Eugenie Marshall Rainey, 1909, has been in London since July with her husband, who is one of the major surgeons in a British base hospital.

Margaret Greene, 1911, librarian, Public Library, Minot, N. D., visited the school in November.

Malvina C. Clausen, 1912, became librarian of the Farnsworth Public Library, Oconto,

Wis., on Nov. 1. Miss Clausen took special studies in the university during the academic year, 1914-15.

Gertrude E. Aiken, after organizing the Seymour (Ind.) Public Library, has been made librarian.

Gladys Andrews, 1914, since graduation assistant librarian of the Superior (Wis.) Public Library, has been elected librarian of the Stephenson Library, Marinette, Wis., beginning Nov. 15.

Earl H. Davis, legislative reference course, 1914, has entered the New York State Library School.

Louise A. Schoenleber, 1915, has received the appointment as assistant in charge of the literature room in the Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Some changes having taken place in the original registration, it seems advisable to give an exact list of the entering class, as follows: Corabel Bien, Washington, D. C. Smith College. Experience in Library of Congress.

Marguerite Boardman, Claremont, Cal. Wellesley College.

Anna L. Brackbill, East Petersburg, Pa.

Frances G. Burdick, Glenfield, N. Y. Lowell State Normal School, Mass.

J. Kathryn Burnett, Westmount, P. Q., Can. Toronto University.

Donald K. Campbell, Nashua, N. H. Tufts College.

Helen McK. Campbell, Denver, Colo. Westminster College. Experience in Denver Public Library.

Virginia C. Carnahan, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Experience in Ft. Wayne Public Library.

Jannette A. Chapin, Essex Junction, Vt. University of Vermont.

Grace L. Cook, Canajoharie, N. Y. Vassar College.

Edna A. Dixon, New York City. Experience in York Public Library.

Laura M. Eberlin, Spokane, Wash. Experience in Spokane Public Library.

Ethel M. Fair, Harrisburg, Pa. Vassar College. Experience in Saltsburg (Pa.) Public Library and Harrisburg Public Library.

Ruth Fleming, Salem, Ore. Iowa State University. Experience in Cleveland Public Library and Oregon State Library.

Sheldon Fletcher, Linden, Mich. Michigan State Normal School, Ypsilanti.

Claire Graefe, Sandusky, O. Wellesley College.

Lenore Greene, New York City.

Mabel A. Howe, New York City.

Perrie Jones, Wabasha, Minn. Smith College. Experience in Wabasha Public Library.

Maire M. Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.

Julia B. Lanice, New York City. Hunter College.

Frances Lippitt, Providence, R. I.

Henrietta M. Macksum, New York City. University of Cincinnati and Columbia University. Experience in the Library of the University of Cincinnati.

Jennie Meyrowitz, New York City. Experience in New York Public Library.

Mary R. Miles, Minneapolis, Minn. University of Minnesota. Experience in Minneapolis Public Library.

Cora P. Millard, Burlington, Iowa.

Eunice H. Miller, New York City. Barnard College.

Emma L. Pafort, New York City. Experience in New York Public Library.

Anne L. Patton, Duluth, Minn. Experience in Duluth Public Library.

Victor A. de Potter, Hudson, N. Y.
 Lula Reed, Paducah, Ky. Oxford College. Experience in Paducah Public Library.
 Leila H. Seward, Binghamton, N. Y. University of Wisconsin. Experience in Binghamton Public Library.
 Lillian Spencer, Portland, Ore. Experience in Portland Public Library.
 Josephine McK. Stults, Morristown, N. J.
 Nathalie Swift, New York City. Bryn Mawr College.
 Allan K. Wallenius, Abo, Finland. Experience in Abo Stadsbibliotek.
 Katharine E. Wheeler, New York City. Vassar College. Experience in Newark Public Library.

Specials

(Full first-year course, waiving entrance examination.)
 Ingrid G. M. Linder, Stockholm, Sweden. University of Upsala. Experience in State Library Commission, Sweden.
 Miyahiko Mohri, Nagoya, Japan. Waseda University, Tokyo. Experience in Library of Waseda University.

Half-time juniors

Charlotte A. Ayres,* Upper Montclair, N. J.
 William A. Gough, Bridgeport, Ct. Experience in New York Public Library.
 Helen W. Grannis, Yonkers, N. Y. Experience in New York Public Library.
 Martha Rosentreter, New York City. Experience in New York Public Library.

The school was fortunate in securing Dr. A. E. Bostwick for an address, on Oct. 4, which was virtually a "message to those about to begin," concerning librarianship and the qualifications for it. Dr. Bjerregaard spoke to the juniors in regard to the use of the reference room, and the Director and Mr. Lydenberg gave them on separate occasions some account of the library's history and of the reference department. On Oct. 29, Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation, spoke on "The library as a civic factor"; on Nov. 3, Señora de Baralt of Havana, repeated her last year's lecture on "Spanish-American literature"; and on Nov. 4, Mr. Arne Kildal, of Bergen, Norway, gave an illustrated lecture on "Library work in Norway," meeting the school afterward at an informal reception. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger spoke on "Public school extension" on Nov. 8, and Miss Mary E. Hall on "High school library work," on the afternoon of Nov. 10, meeting the students afterward.

The enrolment of the senior class by courses is as follows:

School and college library course

Caroline H. Davis, University, Va. Yorkville branch.
 Louise Elizabeth Jones, Oshkosh, Wis. Washington Heights branch.
 Jessie C. McCurdy, Toronto, Canada. Public catalog room.
 Elizabeth N. Prall, Santa Ana, Cal. Library School.
 Edna Robb,** Houston, Tex. Bloomingdale branch.
 Dorothy Rogers, River Falls, Wis. Hamilton Fish Park branch.
 Grace F. Thomson, New York City. East Orange Public Library.

Advanced reference and cataloging course

Wilhelmina N. Austin,** New York City.
 Mary E. Clarke, Ypsilanti, Mich. Reference catalog room.

*Finishing course this year.

**Unpaid practice.

Lucy Condell, East Orange, N. J. Rivington Street branch.
 Johanna L. Olschewsky, New York City. Reference catalog room.
 Olivia H. Paine,** New York City.
 Robert W. G. Vail, Romulus, N. Y. Main reading room.
 Ella E. Wagar, New York City. Webster branch.

Administration course

Elizabeth V. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa. Drexel Institute Library.
 Azalea Clizbee, Brooklyn, N. Y. Reference catalog room.
 Gladys L. Crain,** Newtonville, Mass.
 Philena A. Dickey, Washington, D. C. 96th Street branch.
 Jennie C. Engell, Tacoma, Wash. 96th Street branch.
 Dorothy A. Goodrich, Williamstown, Mass. Yorkville branch.
 Jessie Hopkins, Paducah, Ky. George Bruce branch.
 Clara L. Overton, New York City. Columbia delivery station.
 Olivia H. Paine,** New York City. (Listener.)
 Samuel Seng, Wuchang, China. Columbia University.
 Elizabeth J. Sherwood, Ames, Iowa. Reference catalog room.
 Ray Simpson, New York City. Aguilar branch.
 Maud I. Stull, New York City. Aguilar branch.
 Edna H. Wilder, New Haven, Vt. Webster branch.

Children's librarians' course

Dorothy Anderton,** New York City.
 Margaret E. Calfee, Pulaski, Va. Children's room, Mott Haven branch.
 Gladys L. Crain,** Newtonville, Mass.
 Helen Salzmänn, Kingston, N. Y. Morrisania branch.

Senior lectures to date have been as follows:

School and college course

Marie A. Newberry. The normal school situation; Training in books in normal schools; Teachers' Institutes; Bibliography of school libraries; Test.
 Mary E. Hall. Survey of high school situation; Planning and equipment of the high school library; High school library's co-operation with departments; High school library's co-operation with the public library; Visits to high school libraries and reports to Miss Hall.
 A. S. Root. Some problems of the college librarian; Training in books in the college library.

Advanced reference and cataloging course

Catharine S. Tracey. History of printing (ten lectures).
 Elizabeth C. Stevens. Historic book-binding (three lectures and test).
 Henrietta Bartlett. Bibliography (four lectures and quiz).
 A. S. Root. Training in books in the college library.

Administration course

Frederick W. Jenkins. Relation of the library to civic institutions; Study of the community; Immigration; Housing; Child welfare activities; Industrial problems; Recreation; Education and treatment of defectives, delinquents and incorrigibles; Public health; Test.
 Annie C. Moore. Selection of children's books (three lectures).

Children's librarians' course

Frederick W. Jenkins. Study of community; Immigration; Child welfare activities; Industrial problems; Education and treatment of defectives, delinquents and incorrigibles; Test.
 Annie C. Moore. Selection of children's books (five lectures).
 Mary W. Plummer. Anthologies for children.

On the evening of Oct. 30, the Alumni Association gave a Hallowe'en party in honor of the the entering class.

The students of both classes have been invited to attend the meetings of the New York

Library Club, at the first of which Thomas Mott Osborne spoke on the reforms now being put into practice at Sing Sing prison.

Irene J. Gibson (jr. 1915) was married Oct. 16 to Mr. Bryant McCampbell of St. Louis.

Dorothy G. Hoyt (1914) was married Sept. 29 to Mr. Graham Brush of New York.

Gladys Young (1914) was married Oct. 18 to Mr. Noel Leslie of Clacton-on-Sea, England.

Forrest Spaulding (1914) has edited a list called "Poets of yesterday," published by The New York Public Library.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first six weeks of the library economy course have been largely devoted to binding, printing, proofreading, and editing. In connection with this study visits were made to the Riverside Press, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and to Barnard's bindery. A small exhibit was displayed in the Library School room, and each student sewed and bound in red rope paper her copy of Miss Fellows' "Cataloging rules."

In November visits are scheduled for the Library Bureau in Cambridge, and the North End and East Boston branches of the Boston Public Library.

Miss Donnelly attended the Northfield meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, at which there was a goodly number of former Simmons girls who are now in Massachusetts libraries.

Miss Donnelly, Miss Hyde, and Miss Hopkins attended sessions of the Eastern College Librarians Association at Harvard, enjoying also the opportunity of seeing the Widener Library.

Miss Mary Hall will address the School, December 13, on "High school libraries."

The outside practice work is being done at present in the Girls' Latin School, the Social Service Library and the Harvard Library of Landscape Architecture. Some of the advanced students have had opportunities for paid work in cataloging for the owners of large private libraries.

The Library School collection is growing, is being weeded out, organized and added to, and in this the School has reason to be grateful to many of the neighboring libraries, especially to Brookline, Haverhill, Newton and the Social Service Library, for books which illustrate points in cataloging and classification, for sample cards showing their cataloging, or for their waste Library of Congress cards which can be fitted into the plan for giving alphabetizing practice. One wonders how library schools

ever existed without the Library of Congress cards, which are the most ubiquitously useful tool in building courses, both in reducing manual labor and in increasing durability and "sightliness."

From the students who have gone out are coming back post cards of their library homes, which are of special interest. A vertical file is being started in the school room for "Simmonsonianiana," apart from the official publications, as an example of a "local history collection."

POSITIONS

Dorothy Nunn, 1911, resigned from the Salem Public Library to accept the position of reference librarian in the Cedar Rapids Public Library, Iowa.

Elizabeth Thurston, 1913, has joined the staff of the New York Public Library.

Isabel Dunton, 1907, is in the Hampton Institute Library.

Alice Poor, 1908-09, is to have charge of the Cottage Place Settlement Library in Boston.

Jennie Frost, 1914-15, has been cataloging the private library of Mrs. Inches of Boston.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH— TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, lectured to the training school Oct. 27 on the work of the Bureau of Education.

Miss Emma Robinson Engle, chief of the children's department of the Free Library of Philadelphia, lectured Oct. 25 on "Children's work in the Free Library of Philadelphia."

The Director was in attendance upon the meeting of the Keystone State Library Association, held at Butler, Pa., Oct. 21-23. One morning of the conference was devoted to a discussion of children's reading, which was conducted by Miss Bogle.

Members of the junior class served as ushers at the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the East Liberty branch library, Nov. 9.

During the autumn term the following courses are scheduled: Classification, Reference, Book selection, Story telling, Library handwriting and printing, Illustrated book lists and bulletin work, Cataloging (senior), Seminar for periodical review, Director's round table, Library work with schools.

The junior class have registered at the University of Pittsburgh for a course in "Games and plays."

ALUMNAE NOTES

Celia Frost, special student, 1913-14, has resigned her position of children's librarian

in the Public Library of Minneapolis, Minn., to accept the position of children's librarian of the Public Library, Hibbing, Minn.

Harriet W. Leaf, 1916, has been made substitute assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Maude Imogene Shaw, 1916, has accepted the position of children's librarian of the Public Library, Flint, Mich.

Dorothy Wilson, 1916, has been appointed children's librarian in the Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

A reception for the class of 1916 was given by the faculty on the evening of Oct. 18, in the rooms of the school. It was attended by graduates of the school and friends of the school in the Cleveland Public Library and Western Reserve University.

The students were in attendance at the meeting of the Library Section of the North-east Ohio Teachers Association which met in Cleveland, Oct. 22, and gained much from the discussion of the question of school libraries.

Organization of the class of 1916 has been effected and the following officers were elected: Adelaide C. Rood, president; Jane I. Kuhns, vice-president; Elizabeth Herrington, secretary-treasurer. At the meeting for organization the class of 1915 was represented by three of its members, one being the president of the class. In this way the traditions and spirit of the school are passed on and the new class profits by the experiences of previous classes.

The visit of Miss Lutie E. Stearns on Nov. 2 was enjoyed with the usual zest by the students, and her inspiring lecture on "The library spirit" gave stimulus and breadth to the ideals the students are forming of their new vocation.

ALUMNI NOTES

Mrs. Adaline C. Merrill, 1908, has been made librarian of the library of Morris Knowles, consulting engineer, Pittsburgh.

Ruth A. Hapgood, 1908, grade school librarian in the Cleveland Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the East 79th Street branch.

Pauline Reich, 1913, has resigned her position as first assistant of the 96th Street branch of the New York Public Library to accept the librarianship of the Carnegie West branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Doris Burgey, 1914, formerly assistant in the children's room of the Hamilton Fish Park branch of the New York Public Library, has

been made the librarian of the Hiram House branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Mabel Miller, 1914, was married in October to Mr. W. C. Condall of Seattle, Washington.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, addressed the students of the Library School, October 6, on the subject, "The American Library Association." Mr. Utley's talk was largely historical in character and was given much interest by personal details relating to members of the association.

Miss Elizabeth Thorne of the Library School faculty is chairman of the library section of the New York State Teachers' Association. She promises a program of unusual interest for the annual meeting of the association on November 23 at Rochester. Miss Thorne attended the meeting of the New York State Library Association at Haines Falls, N. Y., and a few days later was present as one of the official representatives of Syracuse University at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Vassar College and the installation of its new president.

Miss Elizabeth Smith of the Library School faculty recently conducted the freshman class on an inspection trip through the Syracuse Public Library, explaining briefly the salient features in its work and administration.

Mr. Richard T. Wyche, organizer and president of the Story Tellers' League of America, lectured before the School, Oct. 26, on Joel Chandler Harris and the making of literature. Mr. Wyche told several of the Uncle Remus stories and by this illustration of the principles of story telling gave better instruction in that fine art than if he had presented a learned discourse full of wise precepts.

Prof. Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, gave a lecture Nov. 5 on "The administration of a college library."

The courses in children's work given by Miss Thorne have been strengthened by the addition of 350 volumes of children's books to the school library.

Miss Nettie Paletz of the class of 1915 has been made assistant in the library of the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The executive committee has arranged for a drop-in luncheon on the first Thursday of each month at the College Club, 1300 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. Details will be announced later through *Public Libraries* and *LIBRARY*

JOURNAL. The first luncheon was held very informally on November 4th. Twenty were present although there had been time to notify only a few nearby people.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Miss Emma L. Hellings, 1901, has been appointed librarian-in-charge of the Wanamaker branch of the Free Public Library of Philadelphia.

Miss Edith M. West, 1906, has resigned from the Crozer Theological Seminary Library of Chester, Pa. Miss West was married in July to Rev. James Henry Terry, of Mt. Holly, N. J.

Miss Katherine E. Hunt, 1907, has resigned her position with the Free Public Library of Philadelphia to accept a position in the Homestead Library.

Miss Mary Helen Jones, 1912-13, has accepted a position as cataloger at the University of Pennsylvania.

RIVERSIDE WINTER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The winter school conducted by the Riverside (Cal.) Public Library will open on Jan. 10 and remain in session till Mar. 4. Instructors this season, besides Mr. Daniels, the librarian, will be Miss Edith E. Clarke, Mrs. Jennie Thornbury Jennings, W. Elmo Reavis, and Miss Irene Warren. Other instructors and lecturers will be announced later.

Beginning October, 1916, the requirements for admission to the training class in the library will be two years of resident college work, following graduation from a regularly organized high school, or an equivalent satisfactory to the board of directors of the library; provided, that graduates from the Riverside High Schools who have taken one year of library training during the high school course, may be admitted upon recommendation of the high school librarian; provided, also, that the requirements of health, fitness, etc., be satisfied.

Candidates for the short courses (summer school or winter school) need not meet the training class requirements and they are not given entrance examination, but they are advised that without some library experience or preparation it is quite difficult to pass all the subjects. Short course certificates are signed by instructors in subjects passed: subjects "failed" do not receive signatures under any circumstances.

CLEVELAND TRAINING CLASS

The Apprentice Training Class of the Cleveland Public Library opened with an enrollment of twenty-two members taking the whole course, two additional taking only the technical subjects, and five the book selection course only. The latter being planned as a short cultural course is open to promising student

pages, while only those who have passed the entrance examinations are eligible to the technical parts of the apprentice training. These examinations are framed so that only those candidates for admission to the library having a preparation which is at least the equivalent of a complete high school course shall be able to qualify as apprentices.

Classes continue from October 20 to June 7, exclusive of the month of March. Instruction, including lectures, preparation work, and class exercises, is given by members of the library staff. The subjects required for full credit for the course are cataloging, classification and shelflist, reference, loan work, technical books, and the principles of book selection. Lectures are also given by the heads of the various departments on their special work. The technical instruction is more or less elementary, being designed to give apprentices great facility in general work with the public rather than to fit them for any particular line of technical work. Apprentices desiring advanced instruction are urged to take the course at some library school, either before or after they qualify as library assistants.

WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

The Public Library of the District of Columbia, issues each year a circular of information of the requirements for admission to the student training class in the library, which is intended to prepare persons for junior positions in this library. The first class was organized in 1905. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 35 years, with high school education or its equivalent. They must pass an examination in general information, history, and literature, and also a satisfactory physical examination.

During the eight months of training the student is required to give 40½ hours to the library weekly without remuneration in exchange for the instruction received.

The first two weeks are devoted to elementary class instruction under the director. Upon the completion of this course, two-week assignments are made to departments where practical work under the supervision of their chiefs is done, with three mornings weekly throughout the year for lectures, study, problems, etc. The hours vary in different departments, some of which require two evenings a week.

A list of books recommended for general reading, and also those useful in preparing for the entrance examination, together with specimen examination papers, are included in the circular of information.

Review

WINSHIP, GEORGE PARKER. *The John Carter Brown Library: a history.* Providence: The library, 1914. 97 p.

A worthy service has been done for a great library and worthy recognition made of the noble work of a noble family in the monograph on the John Carter Brown Library by George Parker Winship, for ten years the librarian of this Providence collection of Americana and other specialties. Mr. Winship's own appreciation of the value and scholarly efficiency of this library is so adequate and his work in, and for it has been so important to scholars, that we may almost regret his promotion from the activities of this position to the more leisurely post of custodian of the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard. Mr. Winship's modesty does not permit him to make any boast, directly or indirectly, of his own service, but one cannot read this monograph without reading that evidence between the lines. It is not often that a description of an antiquarian library can be made fascinating, but Mr. Winship through the clarity of his treatment and a certain charm of style has made a book worth reading for itself as well as for its subject.

"The family" described in Mr. Winship's first chapter is that of the Browns of Providence and illustrates an unusual development in America of a race strengthened in each generation in wealth, in culture and in public spirit. It began the cornerstone of this library when in 1740 Nicholas Brown, a boy of eleven, wrote his name in a copy of "The Secretary's Guide or Young Mans Companion," printed by William Bradford in New York in 1728, a year before young Nicholas was born. With his three brothers he founded also the great firm now known as Brown & Ives, and he financed the Rhode Island College and located it in Providence. He also provided for the erection of the first Baptist Church built "for the public worship of Almighty God and to hold Commencements in"; still serving its double purpose.

His son Nicholas, born in 1769, a graduate of the College in 1786, continued his father's work in the library and for the college, which in 1804 was re-named Brown University in his honor. His son, John Carter Brown, described by Mr. Winship as "The collector," born in 1797 and graduated from Brown University in 1816, made the library a great collection of Americana, using "Henry Stevens of Vermont" as his buying agent in London and vying with James Lenox of New York in pur-

chases. He provided for "The catalogue," issued in 1865 to 1870, made chiefly by John Russell Bartlett, and described by Mr. Winship as "the best reference catalogue of Americana" until the appearance in 1907 of the catalog of the Church collection prepared by George Watson Cole. His son, John Nicholas Brown, "The donor," born in 1861 and graduated from Brown University in 1885, sixty-nine years after his father, not only strengthened the library but on his death in 1900 bequeathed it to the University.

It was he who gave to the city of Providence in 1897 its Public Library building, and also gave to the university "The building," which is described in Mr. Winship's fifth chapter, a building perfectly suited to its purpose and complementing on the University campus the John Hay University Library and a third memorial library near by, housing the collection of first books from the early presses made by Gen. Rush C. Hawkins in memory of Annmary Brown, his wife.

The librarian's room in the John Carter Brown Library duplicates closely the library room in the Brown residence; the chief treasures are still arranged as in the earlier days in the same order in the old bookcases, and each accession is critically examined on the same table on which the collector used to delight in the treasures of his collecting.

In the remaining chapters Mr. Winship describes "The institution," "The publications," and "The work of the library," setting forth the public policy of the library, describing its printed and photostat issues, and detailing its functions which have been developed in the largest and noblest spirit. The attention of librarians generally may well be called to the neighborly good feeling and community spirit which has prompted the John Carter Brown Library to avoid purchases even of Americana which would duplicate the treasures in the many other special or general collections in Providence, but to include these in its catalog, or, as our foreign friends would say, its *repertorium*. Says Mr. Winship: "The policy of considering each of the libraries in Providence as part of the resources of the community as a whole has been developed by the local librarians for more than a decade. Each library has its own field. The aim of those in charge of the neighboring institutions has been to strengthen all the others in their especial subjects. Gifts offered to one have been sent frequently to another, where they more properly belong and where they acquire an increased value." Thus this library, now of 30,000 volumes, by help of its *repertorium* reaches far above that mark. Informa-

tion, direct and indirect, is at the service of any scholar, while the public are admitted freely at any time to view its treasures, and the chosen few are often invited to a cup of afternoon tea and a private view of new treasures or of special exhibits. To sum up in Mr. Winship's closing words in this altogether admirable volume: "The aim of the John Carter Brown Library is to answer every question asked of it concerning anything printed before 1801, which in any way relates to America. Only as it approaches to this ideal can it justify its permanent independent existence. Within this field, the library means to be pre-eminent." *Esto perpetua*.

R. R. B.

CATALOG of technical periodicals: libraries in the city of New York and vicinity. Compiled and edited by the assistant librarian, Alice Jane Gates, with the co-operation of a committee of the New York Library Club. Library Board of the United Engineering Society, 1915. xvi+110 p. pap., \$2.50; cl., \$3.00. (Library of the Engineering Societies bibliographical contributions. I.)

The inception of this work was in a suggestion by the late Dr. John S. Billings, than who no one better appreciated the importance of exact and exhaustive cataloging and indexing.

As the book now lies before us, it catalogs the files of technical periodicals in the libraries of Columbia University, the Chemists' Club, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineering Societies, and in the New York Public Library, all in the Borough of Manhattan; two New Jersey libraries are also included, that of Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, and the Public Library of Plainfield. By a strange oversight, the valuable files of technical periodicals in Pratt Institute Free Library, and the less extensive collection in the Brooklyn Engineers' Club are not included, thereby excluding from the scope of this catalog "libraries in the City of New York" outside of the Borough of Manhattan.

The periodicals cataloged number about nineteen hundred and seventy. They consist of the publications of academies of science; transactions, proceedings, journals and bulletins of societies, associations, institutions, and universities; and a large number of the chemical, engineering, industrial, trade and other publications which make up the literature known as technical periodicals. Several house organs of manufacturing concerns are listed, as well as a few trade union organs, which are of doubtful value as reference material.

The form of entry conforms to the best library practice, with sensible exceptions where it seems advisable, and numerous cross references. At the end of each entry, the libraries possessing a complete or partial file of the periodical are indicated by means of symbols, the volumes which a library contains following the symbol which denotes the library. A glance at any entry shows where the periodical is to be found and what volumes are available in any particular library. In this feature the work resembles the list of books in the Prussian state and university libraries, published to facilitate the loaning of books by indicating the nearest library at which a book is to be obtained.

There seem to be very few inaccuracies in subject matter or typography. The *Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers*, entered as a quarterly, ceased its quarterly periodicity with 1911, and has since then been issued annually; the *Industrial Arts Index* should be credited with cumulating matter for the year up to the date of each number; the entry, *Monatshefte für chemie und verwandte theile anderer wissenschaften*, should be a cross-reference to *Vienna. Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften. Monatshefte*, etc. *Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances de l'Académie des sciences* and *Berichte der deutschen chemischen Gesellschaft*, which are much quoted in abstracts and footnotes, should appear with title entry as well as with the corporate entry.

It is evident that a large amount of patient, intelligent effort has been devoted to the production of this catalog, for which the reference librarians, engineers, chemists and students who may have occasion to use it will be grateful. It is an excellent piece of bibliographical work.

D. H.

MODERN drama and opera: reading lists of the works of various authors. Volume 2. Boston Book Company, 1915.

The Boston Book Company has just issued as No. 13 of the Useful Reference series volume two of "Modern drama and opera," the first volume of which came out in 1911 as number 4 of the same series. Not being a cataloger myself I have observed with some amusement the difficulties this useful library tool offers to that long-suffering department of librarianship, for volume one (which was not so numbered, by-the-way) was compiled by Mrs. Clara (Mulliken) Norton and two collaborators whose names appeared on the title-page and under whom, presumably, it was cataloged; on the other hand, the only name so featured in volume two is that of Archibald

Henderson, who supplies an introductory essay on "The drama in America," and only one of the three original compilers, Mr. Walter, has contributed to the present volume. A good argument, this, for the German rather than the American practice concerning multiple authorship.

The cataloger, however, is the only member of the library staff who will not welcome volume two, not only for the revision to date (or at least to the end of 1914) of the lists on D'Annunzio, Hauptmann, Ibsen, Jones, Maeterlinck, Phillips, Pinero, Rostand, Shaw and Sudermann, which were contained in the earlier volume, but for the additional lists which include Barker, Björnson, Brieux, Chekhov, Echegaray, Fitch, Galsworthy, Gorki, Hervieu, Schnitzler, Strindberg, Synge, Tolstoi, Wilde, and Yeats.

Part two of volume one, devoted to the opera, included the composers Debussy, Puccini, and Strauss. These lists are also brought down to date, and to them are added lists on Humperdinck, Leoncavallo, Mascagni, Massenet, Saint-Saëns.

Volume two indeed is so much more comprehensive and inclusive than its predecessor that it is regrettable that it could not have swallowed volume one entirely and have appeared as edition two, revised and greatly enlarged, with all its information conveniently packed between two covers. But in the unremunerative field of bibliography one should be thankful for what one can get, and there is much to be grateful for in the work before us.

An innovation in volume two is the prefacing of each list by a brief biographical and appreciative sketch of the author. It would, in some cases, be of value if the appreciation were more critical, as, for example, if to the statement that Stephen Phillips is the "best living example in England of the poet dramatist" were added that his later work is so far inferior as to deserve the characterization of a recent critic—"experienced mediocrity."

There are minor differences in arrangement that could easily have been prevented had a uniform plan been adopted by the editor so that the subdivisions—Dramas, Non-dramatic works, Criticism, Productions, Portraits—might have followed in the same order in each list, whereas there are found at least ten varieties of plan. Also in some lists the references are arranged chronologically, in others alphabetically. These variants detract but little from the practical usefulness of the work although they do mar it as a finished piece of bibliography.

A work claiming to do no more than present lists on "various authors" cannot be justly criticised for its omissions, yet the omission of Masfield occasions surprise; one could wish that the Irish movement had been given more space with the inclusion of Lady Gregory and Lord Dunsany, and that Percy Mackaye and Josephine Preston Peabody had been accorded recognition.

However, there is sure to be a volume three, since there seems no falling off in the production of dramas nor diminution of interest in them, and that will be the more welcome if there are wants yet unfilled.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE.

SAYERS, W. C. BERWICK. *Canons of classifications*. London: Grafton & Co., 1915. 173 p. D. 2s. 6d. net.

This is the sort of book in the professional field that would probably never get published in America, because its appeal here would be too limited and it would not be regarded as of sufficient practical utility to justify reprinting from the professional journals where the chapters first appeared. And yet it has been published during war time in England, apparently on a commercial basis, and with beginners in librarianship in mind as well as initiated librarians.

The book, which is described on the title page as "a study in bibliographical classification method," consists of seven chapters, all furnished with selected references to the literature of the subject: an introductory chapter on the study of classification; the author's canons of classification; applications of these canons to the late James Duff Brown's subject classification, to the Cutter expansive, the Dewey decimal and the Library of Congress classifications; and a final chapter on the elements of notation.

The author advises that the subject of classification be approached only after a thorough study of logic and of the theory and history of classification—of knowledge as well as of books. Available space is too limited to give more than a partial summary of his canons. Among the most prominent are these: a classification should be comprehensive, embracing all present, past and future knowledge (and pseudo-knowledge); it should follow the order of ideas, history or evolution; characteristics used must be essential, consistent and mutually exclusive; enumeration of parts should be exhaustive; terms must be used in one sense throughout and must not be critical or express an evaluative opinion of the subjects they denote; the notation should provide

a shorthand sign for every topic classified, should be pure—that is, composed entirely of one kind of symbol, and should be so elastic as to permit of indefinite redivision or intercalation without disarrangement of sequence.

The author concludes from the application of his canons to the Brown subject classification "that owing to its comprehensiveness, . . . its completeness, its careful indexing, its simplicity and the ease with which it may be used" that it "may be the standard system"; but he immediately suggests that "the personal equation enters," leading to preferences on the part of others for other classifications. If the reviewer understands the author aright he suggests that his predilection for the Brown system has a sound scientific basis, whereas the preferences of others are often "more personal than scientific."

The author's opinion of the Cutter expansive system is on the whole favorable, but he points out that it is difficult to pass judgment on an incomplete scheme. He says: "Library methodology has secured no more thorough, no more scholarly scheme, and none with greater possibilities of usefulness."

The Dewey system he says "is vulnerable in many places; but not fatally so. Its enormous elasticity has provoked the admiration of users everywhere. . . . It was . . . the first classification to be equipped with a satisfactory index. . . . Whatever . . . the faults of its order, it is equipped with the simplest, most flexible of existing notations. The same elasticity extends to its classes."

The author pronounces the Library of Congress classification "the most unsatisfactory of the four great bibliographical classifications to which this work is devoted." He says it is not a single complete classification, "but rather a series of large special classifications. . . . As it stands the system is unlikely to be adopted in any library of less than national proportions."

The author has not included among his "canons" a few perhaps rather unscientific, but at the same time very practical considerations that weigh with American librarians in their choices of classifications more strongly than the rather fine spun dialectics to be found in this book. Most American public libraries, many specialized libraries and the smaller college libraries have chosen and will continue to choose the Dewey classification because it has long been in print, because it is revised from time to time (even if too slowly and imperfectly), because its index at least is kept fairly well up to date, and because it has become the most widely spoken classification language of

American librarians. The use of the Library of Congress classification is sure to increase among the larger university and reference libraries, because of the wide use of Library of Congress cards giving classification marks and because the national library will certainly keep its classification and index machinery strictly up to date. This classification is almost sure to become more and more the language of the reference and research libraries of America.

Although the author may not expect a large sale for his book in America, it is fair to assume that the larger libraries will be interested in his canons and their applications, since it does apply to the four schemes studied, certain canons, some of which are practical and others of which are theoretical.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN.

LIBRARIES IN BERGEN, NORWAY. Biblioteker og Boksamlinger i Bergen. Av Arne Kildal. (Reprint from "Bergen 1814-1914.") 35 p. 8°.

The centennial of Norway's constitution, celebrated last year with an exposition and great festivities in Christiania, elicited an overflowing plenty of jubilee literature, the general character of which is retrospective of the national or local developments and activities during the century.

In the two composite volumes "Bergen 1814-1914, utgit av Bergens kommune. Redigert av Carl Geelmuyden og Haakon, Schetelig." (Bergen, J. Grieg, 1914-15) the able and energetic librarian of Bergen's Public Library, Mr. Arne Kildal, contributes, besides a valuable bibliographical list "Bøker og skrifter til Bergens historie," an excellent and interesting recapitulation of the library history of Bergen.

"In the course of time there have been in Bergen a number of libraries and collections of books, in whole or in part public; their history and activity afford a good view of the spiritual life and interests of the changing times. Several are very old and exist to this very day, while others seem to have disappeared and have a history shrouded in obscurity."

The oldest library still in existence, the library of the Church of St. Mary, is mentioned as early as 1317. Shortly after the organization of the Bergens Offentlige Bibliotek in 1874 the library was transferred to that institution, of which it now forms a special section and is by legacies secured a regular increase.

The greater part of the monograph naturally is devoted to the history of the Free Public Library, its establishment and prog-

ress. K. L. Sommerfelt, who died in 1908 while rector of the Christiansand Cathedral School, was the first librarian, 1871-1883. He was succeeded by Miss Valborg Platou, who served "with a vivid interest and unwearied energy" for twenty-seven years to the end of 1909, when Mr. Kildal took charge.

Mr. Kildal is well and favorably known and has a host of friends in this country, where he graduated as B.L.S. from the New York State Library School in 1907, and later worked in different American libraries, notably the Library of Congress. He came to Bergen especially well equipped for the task assigned to him, to reorganize the library and to introduce modern American methods. The library has now a collection of 121,415 volumes and is, besides the Deichman Library in Christiania, the largest free public library in the country. In 1914-15 it had a circulation of 166,645. When the beautiful new library building (Olaf Nordhagen, architect) next fall is taken into possession by the enthusiastic and alert librarian, we venture to predict the beginning of a new era in the library history of Bergen.

Among a score or more of special libraries in the city the most important is that of the Bergens Museum (60,000 volumes, besides manuscripts, maps, etc.). "During the last years several attempts have been made to create a closer co-operation between them and to obtain a greater unity of management of the different institutions." It is apparent that the "Norsk bibliotek forening," founded two years ago and whose presiding genius is Mr. Kildal, has contributed to strengthen the spirit of co-operation and to demonstrate that "centralization is a useful and fortunate principle where it concerns the administration of the libraries in a city."

TORSTEIN JAHR.

NORMALBUCHGRÖSSE UND NORMALGESCHOSS-HOHE. Eine büchereitechnische Untersuchung von Rud. Angermann und W. Angermann. Leipzig: Harrassowitz, 1915. (Ergänzungshefte zu den Blättern für Volksbibliotheken und Lesehallen, IV.)

The difference in sizes of books, even when sorted into 8vos, 4vos, and folios, sometimes brings about on our shelves an appearance approaching that of the sky-line of certain parts of New York City, or of a set of teeth with many lacunæ. This irregular "dead space" ("noxious space" our authors call it) between the tops of the books and the shelf above is a natural annoyance, which has led to the present investigation, with the aid of numer-

ous tables and "schematic" drawings. (Amid all this it is refreshing to come across the author's own happy phrase about a "joyous disporting in pure mathematics.") There is quite a little literature on the subject, we are told, but researches hitherto were limited to empirical comparisons based on local conditions. The general problem, independent of such conditions, and regarded as of a distinctly mathematical character, is formulated: "What must be the height of shelves in order that the difference between 'useful space' and 'noxious space' may be as large as possible."

The answer here given has reference to popular, not scientific libraries; for the former the question is of greater importance. The ideal aimed at is the establishment of a normal book-height and a normal vertical distance between floors. Getting at the mean average of "dead space" by means of computations (carried out with a thoroughness which even takes note of the fact that rebound books, being trimmed, represent unnatural sizes), there results a division into 3, respectively 4, sizes, with a special fifth place for oversize books. An inevitable corollary is the determination of stack-floor height, applicable only, however, when a new building is to be erected. Here, we are told, even a difference of only a centimetre might often be of decisive effect.

The upshot of it all is, of course, that "theoretically effected gains can only be realized in so far as one or more shelves may be added to the stack." It is noted also that popular libraries, being more used and offering the public freer access to shelves, call for lower stack floors than the scientific ones. A whole page (28) is taken up with tables of proper "book-heights." It is admitted that it is doubtful that such a normalizing of book-sizes and stack-heights, in scientific libraries, will result in a practical gain, and that indeed it may even result in loss if the actual sizes vary greatly from the average established. But for certain definite classes, it is asserted, such a determination of averages seems practicable. For libraries of "purely mechanical arrangement" the scheme is said to present no difficulties. It is suggested that in classified libraries one might even make computations for each of the large classes or at least for subjects in which the unusual sizes are obvious,—e.g., geography (atlases) and art (large folios). Do we hear a mental echo of Cyrano de Bergerac's emphatic "*non, merci!*" Leaving aside the question of practical results, the whole matter at least is threshed out to most if not all of its possible details, and the air has been cleared.

F. W.

Librarians

The following additions have been made to the staff of the Louisville Free Public Library, in place of four assistants who have resigned. Miss Marie Batman was appointed assistant in the order department, Misses Mary Foley and Mary Elizabeth Durning in the catalog department, and Mrs. Mary Marr Thompson in the circulation department. They have successfully completed the apprentice course and substituted for a year.

ALLEN, Amy, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1912, has resigned her position as head cataloger at the University of West Virginia Library, to join the staff of the Ohio State Library as an organizer.

ANDREWS, Gladys, former assistant librarian at Superior, Wis., will fill the vacancy recently left by Miss Ada McCarthy, as librarian of the Stephenson Public Library in Marinette, Wis. Miss Andrews is a graduate of Lawrence College and also a graduate of the Wisconsin Library School at Madison.

BABB, Hannah, so well known to all Iowa library workers by reason of her long and efficient service in the Indianola Public Library, has been granted a leave of absence for rest and recuperation. She has asked to be relieved of the responsibility of the library upon her return, and will become associate librarian.

BEATTY, M. Irene, New York State Library School, 1914-15, has been appointed assistant in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

BLISS, Leslie E., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1913, has resigned his position with the legislative reference section of the New York State Library to assist in cataloging Mr. Henry E. Huntington's private library, New York City.

COCKRUM, Mrs. Ida B., has resigned her position as librarian of the Educational Department of Indiana University to become librarian of the Earl Park (Ind.) Public Library. Miss Myrtle Timothy, the former librarian of Earl Park, resigned her position in July.

COLE, George Watson, New York State Library School, 1888, has been appointed librarian of the private library of Mr. Henry E. Huntington, of New York City.

COWLEY, Amy, New York State Library School, 1914, has resigned as librarian of the Public Library of Hutchinson, Kan., and will go to Minneapolis to take charge of the traveling libraries department of the Minnesota Library Commission.

DANIELLS, William N., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1913, has been appointed librarian of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas at College Station.

DART, Izella M., New York State Library School, 1916, has received an appointment as assistant in Lake Erie College Library, Painesville, O.

DENIO, Herbert W., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1914, has gone to New York City to assist in cataloging the private library of Mr. Henry E. Huntington.

DINSMOOR, Kate E., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1907, has resigned as head cataloger at the Kansas State Library, to become librarian of the Polytechnic Institute of Kansas City, with an auxiliary connection with the Public Library as high school reference librarian, serving on Saturdays and during vacation months.

FISHER, Zada Grace, for several years a member of the staff of the Gary Public Library, died at her home in Tolleston, June 14.

FOOTE, W. W., has resigned the position of librarian at the Oklahoma A. & M. College, to accept the position of librarian at the library of the State College of Washington, in Pullman, Wash.

FURBECK, Mary E., New York State Library School, 1916, has received an appointment as assistant in the legislative reference section of the New York State Library.

GRANNIS, Edith E., New York State Library School, 1914-15, has been appointed librarian of the high school library at Buhl, Minn.

HAIGHT, Rachel, an assistant in the Indiana University Library, has resigned to return to her former position in the library of the Oregon State Agricultural College.

HENDEE, Cora, a graduate of Western Reserve University Library School and assistant temporarily during the spring and summer in the Muscatine and Iowa State University libraries, has become cataloger in the Council Bluffs, (Ia.) Public Library.

HANSEN, Margaret, who attended the University of Illinois Library School, last year, has accepted a position in Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. During the summer Miss Hansen was employed in the archives department of the Indiana State Library.

HUTCHINS, Kate, who has been librarian of the Carnegie Library in Ludington, Mich., since it was established about nine years ago, has resigned to join her sister in California.

HVISTENDAHN, Hans G., New York State Library School, 1912-13, has been appointed library assistant in the Statistiske Central Bureau of Kristiania, Norway. Since July, 1913, Mr. Hvistendahl has been connected with the Bergens Offentlige Bibliotek.

JAMES, Helen C., New York State Library School, 1915, has been appointed to succeed Elizabeth H. Thompson as assistant in the book selection section of the New York State Library.

JAST, L. Stanley. The appointment of L. Stanley Jast to be deputy librarian of the Manchester (Eng.) Public Libraries, as to which there was some question by the Local Government Board, has been definitely made and accepted by the correlative authorities. The question was not as to the fitness of Mr. Jast for the place but as to the desirability of increasing any civic expenditures in view of the pressure of the war budget. The Libraries Committee, however, sent a special statement to the Local Government Board and to the members of the City Council and at a second meeting of the council Oct. 6 the original recommendation of the council carried. The Local Government Board has no power to interfere with the appointment of officers of a corporation, and the fact that it made this inquiry caused considerable comment in the press. It is understood that Mr. Jast is appointed as the associate of Mr. Charles W. Sutton, with a view to the larger development of the Manchester Libraries system for its future work in that great city. He was expected to go to his new position in November.

MCCARTHY, Ada J., who has been librarian of the Stephenson Public Library in Marinette, Wis., for nearly six years, has resigned, the resignation taking effect Nov. 1. Miss McCarthy is to become head of the library supply department of the Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis.

MCCURDY, Robert M., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1903, has been appointed

to assist in cataloging the private library of Mr. Henry E. Huntington, New York City.

MARTIN, Mrs. Elsie M., librarian at the Hancock (Mich.) Public Library, has resigned her position, to become librarian at the Minnesota Agricultural College.

MARTIN, Mamie R., New York State Library School, 1913-14, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Clinton, Ind.

PARRISH, Ophelia A., who had been librarian at the Kirksville (Mo.) State Normal School for twelve years, and four years prior to that was supervisor of the practice school, died Oct. 20, aged 64 years. Miss Parrish went into the library work twelve years ago, and made the Normal School Library the first in Missouri to be classified under the Dewey decimal system. The library grew from 500 volumes when she took charge to 30,000 volumes to-day.

PARSONS, Rev. Frederick, who has been pastor of the Congregational church in Mt. Carmel, Ct., for several years, has been appointed librarian in the Bangor Theological Seminary at Bangor, Me.

ROBB, Emily, has been elected librarian of the Carnegie Free Library in Charlotte, Mich., to succeed the late Mrs. George Sherwood. Miss Robb has been associated with the State Library at Lansing for several months.

SIMMONS, Nellie, of Crawfordsville, Ind., has resigned her position in the Moores Hill College Library to become librarian of the Darlington (Ind.) Public Library.

STEVENSON, Burton Egbert, has compiled a new volume of children's verses under the title "The home book of verses for young folks."

WARREN, Irene, for several years librarian of the School of Education in the University of Chicago, has resigned her position and gone to the Pacific coast for the winter, expecting to be occupied for some time to come in lecturing and writing.

WHEELER, Joseph L., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1909, has resigned his position as assistant librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, to accept the librarianship of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, O.

WING, Alice, has been appointed librarian of the Ludington (Mich.) Public Library, to succeed Miss Hutchins, resigned.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

At the annual meeting of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs in Portland in October a report of the work of the Maine Library Commission was given. A statistical survey of the library situation in Maine has been made under the direction of the commission. Out of a total of 551 towns, cities and plantations only 111 have free public libraries. This means that over 300,000 people, or about half the population of the state, are without free public library privileges. These 300,000 are not living in scattered communities of two or three families each, for 102 towns of over a thousand people each have no free public libraries and included in this number is one city with a population of 6,000. A definite and systematic canvass will be made county by county and town by town with the object of finally establishing in every town of sufficient size a free public library and of placing in each of the very small towns a traveling library. Twenty-six new traveling libraries have been made up during the year 1915, bringing the total number to 183. In line with the progressive spirit of other states a library organizer has been recently appointed, whose work will be to assist and advise the smaller libraries, to organize new libraries, to open private libraries to the public and by correspondence, personal visitation and public appearance to make the library question a live one in the communities of the state.

Bangor. Through the will of the late Col. Lucifer Hills Peirce of Chicago, born in Bangor in 1837, the Bangor Public Library will receive approximately \$100,000.

VERMONT

Dorset. The Public Library has been moved into the new building on Church street.

MASSACHUSETTS

Adams. The Public Library has received from the late Hiram Burr Crandall all his books and bookcases.

Amesbury. A portrait of James H. Davis, for many years secretary and librarian of the Amesbury Public Library, has been given to the library by his son, J. Albert Davis of Detroit.

Boston. The finance committee of the Boston city council at its meeting Nov. 5 voted to report favorably the request of the Public

Library trustees for a loan for \$300,000 for an addition to the Copley square building where could be housed its power and heating plant, the library printing and binding plant now located in rented quarters, and the offices of the branch circulating libraries. The annex is to be built in Blagden street in the rear of the building. The trustees of the library, after a recent inspection of the main building, made public report that the 20-year-old boilers, located directly under the main staircase, were in such condition that their operation was a menace to life and property. To eliminate this danger and relieve congestion in other departments, the erection of the annex was recommended. To protect the city from inflated prices in real estate after it became known that property adjoining the library in Blagden street was to be purchased for the site of the annex, Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees, bought the central parcel of the three pieces of property desired for \$20,000, and this price will constitute a basis for the buying of the land and dwelling houses on either side. Mr. Benton will turn over to the library trustees this piece of property at the same figure he paid for it.

Stockbridge. At the last monthly meeting of the board of trustees of the Stockbridge Public Library Association definite plans for the establishment of a branch library in the village of Interlaken were made and will be carried out in the near future. One hundred books will be given by the Stockbridge Public Library, to which number 100 more will be added from other sources, which will form a nucleus of 200 volumes for a library collection. Installments of books will be made monthly to this branch institution as has been for some time customary with the branch at Glendale. It will be located in the newly-completed hose house in that village.

Waltham. The latest information concerning the new Buttrick Public Library is that it will be dedicated on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 4, in connection with the formal opening of the building. At the front stairway entrance to the building a hole is left for the cornerstone and the stone will be set permanently at the time of the dedication exercises.

Watertown. The 1914 report of the Perkins Institution for the Blind states that the school library now contains 13,461 embossed books. The circulation among the pupils of books required in class was 4403, and for outside read-

ing 2689. Among the blind outside the institution 5296 books were circulated, making a total circulation of 12,388 volumes. The most popular story was "The courage of the commonplace," and the most popular biography was Mary Antin's "The promised land."

CONNECTICUT

Hartford. The Connecticut State Library has recently received as a gift the collection of 68 volumes of newspapers made by the late Gideon Welles of this state, secretary of the navy in the cabinets of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. The collection is the gift of Mrs. Mary J. Welles Peabody of Glastonbury, a daughter of Thaddeus Welles, the brother of Gideon Welles. In 1827 Mr. Welles became editor of the *Hartford Times*, and although he severed his active connection with the *Times* after 1836, he continued to write editorially for the paper until 1846. During that time papers were received from many states, and many of those preserved were the first published or early numbers. The way in which Mr. Welles grouped and bound the papers indicates that he had in mind to have a résumé of public opinion at different periods, for in many of the volumes are papers from all parts of the country, which to the reader to-day appear to have no coherence. The oldest individual paper is a copy of the *American Mercury* of the year 1807, but most of the papers range from 1825 to 1839. Mr. Welles took the volumes as he collected them and had them bound in the half-sheep of those days. The papers were clamped together. Slits were sawed into the backs, then twine was dipped in glue and placed in the slits. More glue was used to fill up the slits, and then a strip of sheep leather was placed on the back uniting the cardboard fronts and backs. Re-binding has been necessary but the original collation has been retained. Before each separate paper in each volume, in the new binding, Mr. Godard has had inserted a heavy manilla sheet. The sheets help to strengthen the volume and are also used for indexing, each sheet being numbered. A card index has been prepared giving names of all the papers, the date of each one and the volume and its name in the volume, as indicated on the manilla sheet.

New Haven. The October *Bulletin* of the Public Library, commenting on the work of the new Congress branch, says that for the first eight months, the last month being August, the circulation was 52,859 volumes. "This is 25 per cent more than the circulation of the Fair Haven branch for the first eight months after its establishment. Some part of the circulation of the Congress branch has

been taken away from the children's room at the central library, but much the greater part of it is new circulation. It is simply a new instance of the universal fact in the use of libraries, namely, that beyond a distance of a mile or so the proportion of people using the library is small. The only way in which the children of the city can have much benefit of the library is to furnish branch libraries in various parts of the city. No other agencies are adequate."

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

There seems to be some misapprehension as to the status of the "Legislative Library" in New York state. The old collections of documents formerly known as the "Senate Library" and "Assembly Library," in which no constructive work of legislative reference was ever done, have been united this year to form the "Legislative Library." Provision of a salary of \$3600 was made for the librarian, whose appointment was understood to be made in view of political rather than library qualifications. The legislative reference section of the New York State Library is unaffected by this change, and is, in fact, doing more work than ever before.

New York City. A clause in the will of the late Amos F. Eno bequeaths to the New York Public Library \$50,000, and all books, prints, and engravings relating to New York which are in his home and his office.

Seneca Falls. The directors of the Myn-dorse Library have decided upon a tentative plan for a new building to be erected on the site of the present library building. The structure is to be about 35 feet deep and have a frontage of 63 feet, one story high. The details of construction have not been worked out as yet and the library is not to be moved from the present building very soon. It may be possible to use the present structure throughout the winter.

NEW JERSEY

Newark. Working along the same line as last year, when a special exhibit showing all the clay products of the state attracted wide attention, the Public Library now proposes to gather an exhibit of the textile industries of New Jersey, to be displayed from February 1 to March 18, 1916. Appeal is to be made to New Jersey's 3000 textile manufacturers, who are expected to make this exhibit of more than local importance. It is claimed that this effort to display the products of manufacture in a whole state in a single field is without prec-

edent. The plan is to continue year by year these one industry displays, which shall be not only commercial, but scientific, industrial and artistic in character. In this way it is hoped to demonstrate "how inexpensively museums, localities or groups of manufacturers can arrange a dignified and attractive exhibition which shall give rational and helpful publicity to the manufacture, and at the same time educate the public to a better knowledge and appreciation of the world of industry."

PENNSYLVANIA

Chambersburg. After making a number of bequests to charitable and religious organizations, the will of the late Mrs. Robert E. Coyle provides that the residue of her estate shall be devised to a corporation to be formed under the name of The Coyle Free Library for the use of the citizens of Chambersburg. This last bequest is made on condition that an appropriation of \$1000 per year be made by the borough for the maintenance of the library, and that the Ladies Afternoon Club gives its present library to the Coyle Free Library. This residue is to be used for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for the library's use.

Pittsburgh. William Nimick Frew, personal friend of Andrew Carnegie and for 18 years president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute and Library, died Oct. 28, aged 61.

Pittsburgh. Charles L. Taylor has made another gift of \$500 to the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, to equip and furnish a library to be conducted in connection with the printing office endowed by him and which bears his name. The money will make it possible to provide dust-proof cases and the necessary shelving for the arrangement of books, and the required furniture for the use of the patrons of the reading and reference rooms. It is the plan of the management of the institution to put the library into use as soon as possible.

Pottsville F. P. L. Flora B. Roberts, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1915.) Accessions 1911, withdrawals 506; total number of volumes, 10,531. New registration 1008; total 7,245. Circulation 81,364. Receipts \$140.32; expenditures \$604.84; including \$1179.85 for books, \$98.24 for periodicals, \$370.10 for binding, and \$2319 for library salaries.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. The Hampden-Woodberry branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library has been remodeled to give a lecture hall and better

reading-room facilities. Blue prints of the proposed building for Branch No. 18, to be erected at Wolfe and Twentieth streets, have been completed and work will start on the building as soon as possible. Four ordinances are pending in the City Council for branches, and all, it is said, have been favorably reported. One of these is to be at the west end of Baltimore street; another to replace the building of No. 11, on East Baltimore street; another near Druid Hill Park, and another at Irvington. The appropriation asked of the city, which the trustees hope will be included in the budget, is \$84,300.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. About seventy cases of valuable books and manuscripts and six cases of antiques and metal work—the result of a year and a half's collecting chiefly in Egypt and Asia Minor for the Library of Congress and Smithsonian Institution—have been seized by the Turkish army authorities in Jaffa with threats of confiscation, according to Ephraim Deinard, a collector for the Congressional Library and Smithsonian Institution who has just returned to this country. Mr. Deinard himself was imprisoned at Jaffa more than a month. The books, particularly some relating to Jerusalem, excited suspicion among the Turks and Mr. Deinard was court-martialed. He finally was discharged through the efforts of the Rev. Otis Glazebrook, vice consul at Jerusalem, and Ambassador Morgenthau.

Washington P. L. George F. Bowerman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) Accessions 22,532; withdrawals 11,536; total 179,183. New registration 17,125; total 47,244. Book circulation 802,998, prints 93,745. Receipts \$79,455.92; maintenance expenditures \$76,666.23, including \$12,056.41 for books, \$1311.02 for periodicals, \$4575.20 for binding, and \$43,418.75 for staff salaries. The report includes a statistical table prepared by the librarian showing the municipal library expenditures and circulation in 1914 or 1915 in thirty American cities, and reprints another significant table showing the comparison between municipal expenditures for schools and libraries in 29 cities. In both these tables Washington is far below other cities of its class. The most urgent present need of the library is a larger and better paid force, and an increase of \$29,280 is asked for the next year.

The South

KENTUCKY

Louisville. As a result of the receipt of resolutions from the United Trades and Labor

Assembly, the Tyler Park Club, the East End Improvement Club, the Shawnee Welfare Club and the Cherokee Improvement Club, requesting reconsideration of the decision not to erect additional branch libraries in the near future, the board of trustees of the Louisville Free Public Library appointed a special committee of three to prepare a statement to the public, setting forth its attitude in the matter. This committee prepared and sent out identical letters to each of the organizations, explaining that the library board was not opposed to the erection of additional branch libraries but with its present income was unable to assume the additional expense. More than a year ago an appeal was made to the Carnegie Corporation for additional funds, but the request was not granted. The present library tax is 3 cents, and if it were increased to 3½ cents three more branches could be maintained. The board feels that the initiative in increasing the tax rate for library purposes should be taken by the public.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. The Dryades branch of the New Orleans Public Library, intended for the use of negro citizens, was dedicated Oct. 23. This is the first branch to be opened for colored readers in this city.

New Orleans. Five thousand dollars is given to Tulane University for the law library under the provisions of the will of Mrs. Norma Conrad. Mrs. Conrad stipulated also that the library already donated the university by her deceased husband, should be known as the "Conrad Memorial Library."

Central West

MICHIGAN

Colon. The Colon Township Library, given to the township by the late O. B. Culver and wife, is now open on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons and evenings. The building was erected at a cost of \$15,000.

Detroit. A new department to be known as the "civics division" has been established at the Public Library to furnish statistics and information on international and national political science, economics and sociology. The material in the new department will consist more of clippings, pamphlets, etc., than of bound volumes. The division is planned to furnish information promptly to business men, social workers, writers, debaters, etc., who are in search of the latest information. The organization of the department began about two months ago. Miss Grace A. England, for

some time a member of the library staff and recently returned from a two years' course at the library school of the University of Illinois, will have charge of the department.

Grand Rapids. The Public Library has received 800 volumes from the library of the late Dr. J. B. Griswold. The books were a bequest to the library by Dr. Griswold in his will and they comprise valuable medical works which the doctor highly prized. Previous to his death he had given nearly 200 other valuable books to the library.

Vicksburg. The Ladies' Library Association and other residents of the town have united their efforts in making the village library an excellent institution. There are over 3000 volumes on the shelves, over 1600 of this number belonging to the Ladies' Library Association. This collection of books is due largely to the generosity of the late Fannie M. Bair, who donated the site and the funds for the erection of the library building.

OHIO

Toledo. The remodelled Public Library was reopened Oct. 16, and formal exercises were held the following week. Despite the operations under way for a year, the service was discontinued only ten days, when it was necessary to close for lack of heat. The library has been transformed into a thoroughly modern institution. Where before the book stacks were close together and poorly lighted, they now are wide apart and well lighted. The old furniture has been replaced by the best to be had. All of the woodwork and fixtures are finished in dark oak, a cork carpet has been laid, and an entirely new indirect lighting system installed. An addition, done in rough stone blocks, has been built. This contains the main reference room, a beautiful place, with an old English beamed ceiling; a special reference room for classes from the schools; directors' room, special study rooms for groups, a small auditorium for clubs and societies, a staff room, and a stack room for bound volumes of magazines. The circulating room takes in the old reading room and has many innovations. The children's department, on the second floor, has been refurnished and redecorated. The work was begun in September, 1914. The annex cost \$27,000, the fixtures and equipment \$8,500, the new furniture \$6,500, the lighting \$1,000, rewiring \$450, redecorating \$700, carpet \$1,075, heating plant \$8,600, and other improvements several thousand more, bringing the total up to \$55,000. This was supplied through two bond issues voted by the people.

INDIANA

Gary. The Public Library has started a 4-page monthly news sheet called *Opportunity*, for the dissemination of items of interest about the library's work and books.

Gary. The Public Library has made the following extensions of its work: branch in the post office at Griffith; deposit station in Neering store for the Glen Park district, and a branch library in Ross Township, which has recently levied a library tax. This public library serves one-fourth of Lake county, having branches in one city, four towns, three townships, and more than one hundred stations in Gary itself.

Indianapolis. The bids on the new public library building were opened in July and the general contract was awarded to the George A. Fuller Company of Cleveland, Ohio. A week later the bonds were sold for \$4.25. The specifications upon which bids were submitted were on the plans prepared by Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia, who obtained the contract as architect after a competition of national interest. The building is expected to cost approximately \$500,000. It will have a frontage of 430 feet on St. Clair street and a depth of 200 feet.

Shoals. The new Carnegie Library building was dedicated Oct. 1. Its cost was \$10,000, and it is built of brick with Bedford stone trimmings and red tiled roof. The reading rooms and librarian's office are on the first floor, and auditorium, two rest rooms, a janitor's room and furnace room in the basement. It is the intention of the library board to make the library as much of a social center as possible.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. In September a gift of one thousand dollars was made to the Ryerson Library in the Art Institute, by Mr. Martin A. Ryerson. This has made possible improvements in the library equipment, such as installing a new book lift and fitting up a room for the preparation of books for the bindery.

The Northwest

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. A special committee of the county board has approved the plan of Supervisor Warnimont for the establishment of branch libraries in seventeen schools in Milwaukee county, books to be furnished by the public library. The city library will be given \$1500 annually for delivery, collection and maintenance of the service.

Milwaukee. The \$100,000 addition to the Public Library has been completed. The work

started about two years ago, on the three-story structure in the court of the building over the stack rooms. The first floor of this new building contains space for stacks that can hold more than 15,000 books. The new science room occupies the entire second floor of the new building. Here is room for 100,000 or more books and much space for reading tables. On the third floor is the reading room. Besides much space for reading tables, more than 50,000 books can be shelved. Besides the 16,000 square feet of floor space gained for library purposes there was room for a garage which is capable of taking care of all the automobiles needed should the library be extended to cover the county, allowing the loading, under shelter, of books and other material. In the main building, the room formerly set for the use of children has been converted into a lecture room. This is open to the use of the public for various meetings. It will accommodate 300 persons. The room formerly used for a reading room has been changed into an excellent children's room. In this room in the winter a great number of men would gather whose sole purpose was to find a warm place to rest. To reach this room they were forced to pass through the main corridors of the building. A part of the reading room has been partitioned off and made into a reading room for men, with separate entrance. The space formerly used for literature now is a commodious art room. Space has been given for a collection of model books for children. Here parents may see the books recommended and get information as to where they may be obtained. The old bindery has been converted into a model little clubroom, available for women's clubs and kindred organizations.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. The cages which have been in place in the main room at the Public Library for many years, have all been removed, to the great improvement of its appearance.

Minneapolis. It is the expectation of the library board to make a selection of a site and get the proposed business branch of the library established by Jan. 1. Several sites are under consideration, and none but those in the heart of the business district will be considered.

Minneapolis. The new Central Avenue branch of the Public Library was scheduled to open in its own building about Nov. 10, with Miss Louise Lamb in charge. The branch has been in existence eight years and has been located at 2335 Central avenue. The new Summer branch will be opened about Dec. 1 in

a new building at Sixth avenue north and Emerson.

St. Paul. A shelf of books of especial interest to real estate men will be established in the new library under the auspices of the Real Estate board.

St. Paul. A recent investigation of the schools of St. Paul by the city librarian showed that among high school teachers 76% were cardholders and among grade school teachers 71%. Among high school pupils 53% were cardholders; among grade school pupils 17%. Of the entire population of school age 7% are cardholders. Of pupils within a radius of one mile from the library 24% are cardholders; within a radius of from one to three miles, 16%; more than three miles from the library, 9%.

NORTH DAKOTA

The work which the North Dakota Library Commission has been doing has been taken over by the State University in what is virtually a "library extension" division under the direction of the regents of the state university. This puts the library work in the same position in which it has always existed in New York state, where the commissioner of education is the head of both school and library work.

The Southwest

MISSOURI

St. Louis. Edward Louis Preetorius, the senior member of the St. Louis Public Library Board in point of service, died in St. Louis, Nov. 1. Mr. Preetorius had been a member of the library board ever since its creation in 1893.

KANSAS

According to figures secured by Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School at Emporia, 1,509,000 Kansas citizens have no access to public libraries. This is sixty-two and one-half per cent of the population of the state. There are but 70 tax supported libraries in the state, Mr. Kerr finds, and 61 subscription or association libraries. The seventy public libraries reach 516,827 people, almost exclusively urban. This is approximately 30½% of the population of the state. The private libraries serve 75,043 persons or 4¼%. The Kansas Travelling Libraries Commission at Topeka serves about 40,000. Thirty-one counties of Kansas have no public libraries whatsoever. Five of them are in the eastern half of the state. The remedy, in Mr. Kerr's opinion, lies in the county unit of

library taxation instead of the city unit, as has been tried with great success in California. The cities of Kansas are in general taxing themselves already to the legal limit for library taxation. This for second-class cities is 4-tenths of a mill. The only way to increase library facilities is to raise more money, and this can best be done by the county unit system of library taxation, which will reach the rural population.

TEXAS

El Paso. The local doctors have purchased, for \$35,500, a site for an eight-story professional building, one whole floor of which is to be left for the El Paso Medical Society Library.

Belton. The board of directors of the Carnegie Library of this city have decided to run the library hereafter as a free library. Heretofore a small fee has been charged.

Houston. Declaring their confidence in the city administration, a deed to the lot at Frederick and Robin streets has been given to the City of Houston by the trustees of the Colored Library Association. While the city is supporting the library, the lot itself was purchased by the negroes.

The Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. The city council of Tacoma has granted the Tacoma Public Library for the calendar year 1916 the sum of \$36,466.34. This is produced by a levy of 59-100 mills for library purposes on a total assessed valuation of \$61,807,357. Levies for several years previous have been 50-100 mills but in the last two years the total assessed valuation in the city has been reduced over 12 million dollars, and the half mill usually granted has brought in an insufficient income. In its report to the city council for the year ending December 31, 1914, the library board recommended a levy of 65-100 mills, but in view of present business conditions an increase from 50-100 to 59-100 mills is considered a substantial gain, particularly as all other city departments were cut. In urging its claim for an increase upon the city council the public library was given definite and effective help by the active co-operation of the newspapers of the city, the Central Labor Council, and many prominent business men. The arguments which proved most effective to the council were: That in hard times people read more, they demand that the library furnish books which they might buy in better times; and, as prohibition takes effect January 1st, 1916, a still greater demand may

have to be met by the library's reading rooms. The library was also able to show a lower per capita cost of operation and a higher per capita circulation than is usual for cities of a hundred thousand population.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles. The city council has taken steps looking toward the establishment of a reference library in the council committee room. Secretary of the Council Lewis will have charge of the library.

Redlands. A. K. Smiley P. L. Artena M. Chapin, lbn. (21st ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1915.) Accessions 1995; total number of volumes in library 27,759. Circulation 115,423; total number of cardholders 7779. Receipts \$10,683.55, expenditures \$10,255.79, including \$1540.31 for books, \$554.55 for newspapers and periodicals, \$776.50 for binding.

The arranging and classifying of Redlands material is the most important single accomplishment of the year. Heretofore it has been preserved without any system or order; now it is classified and arranged in pamphlet cases with a card catalog.

Richmond. To care for the rapid growth in the juvenile department of the Public Library, remodeled and enlarged quarters have been provided for the young people in the basement of the building. This big room was formerly an assembly room and was used as a meeting place for various local organizations. The juvenile branch now has a registration of 1500 youngsters, which is a growth of 1300 in two years.

Sacramento. Between forty and fifty architects have already signified their willingness to enter the competition for plans for the new Carnegie Library to be erected at a cost of \$100,000.

San Francisco. The erection of the steel frame of the big City Library building in the civic center has been completed by the California Construction Company, and the general construction work commenced by the Lindgren Company, which took the contract for \$420,606. Including this sum, the contract cost so far is \$551,514. The excavation and foundations amounted to \$28,300 and the structural steel was manufactured in this city for \$85,433. The steel was contracted for when the market was low, about \$20,000 less than would have to be paid now. The cost of the complete building furnished is estimated at \$1,120,000.

UTAH

Salt Lake City P. L. Joanna H. Sprague, lbn. (Ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 9100; withdrawals 1948; total 56,921. New registration 1674. Total circulation 255,898; attendance in reading room, 176,604. Receipts \$34,818.55; expenditures \$31,020.09, including \$7957.50 for books, \$880.94 for periodicals, \$1878.04 for binding, and \$15,149.80 for salaries and janitor service. The library has two branches, collections of 50 books each in eleven of the schools farthest from the library, and collections in the Y. W. C. A. and the West Side Neighborhood House. There are now 20 persons on the library staff.

Canada

ONTARIO

Toronto. A branch of the Toronto Public Library will be established at the Exhibition Grounds for the soldiers. Contracts have been let for the building of two new branches—one at the corner of Wright and Roncesvalles avenues and the other in Kew Gardens. They will cost about \$20,000 each.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

An item in the *Manchester Guardian* says it is expected that the war economy of the English local authorities will take the form, among other things, of a cutting down of expenditure on public libraries. The recent local government board circular suggested the libraries as one of the departments on which there might be a saving. "Many people are afraid that economy will have the effect of seriously injuring the educational value of the libraries, and this at a time when the importance of literature, both as an escape from an overmastering obsession and as helping people to take wider and sounder views on the problems of the war, is greater than ever. The Lambeth Libraries committee has just decided not to buy any novels during the war, and it is probable that this example will be widely followed. The argument is, of course, that fiction in war times is a luxury. What are called 'useful books' will continue to be bought at Lambeth. It is likely that many library committees will adopt the sensible course of cutting down expenditures on ephemeral fiction while still buying the works of the first rate novelists. It is improbable that there will be any retrenchment on books on the war, which are being eagerly read at the moment. Many committees may cease buying the more expensive books of general literature."

Workshop. Through the efforts of Mr. T. Houghton in charge of the Workshop Public Library, the trustees of the Carnegie Library Fund have given £900 towards establishing a village library scheme. Workshop is to be made a library centre for a radius of 10 miles, and all the villages within this area may secure library books free of charge for a period to be agreed upon, at the expiration of which a vote will be taken as to adopting the Public Libraries Act.

BELGIUM

"The Belgian legation in London," says an item in the *Library World* for October, "reports having received from its government information that the restoration of the Library of the University of Louvain is to be carried out by an international committee composed of well-known scientists, writers, and artists of the different countries who are interested in the fate of Belgium. This committee will encourage the formation of national committees in each country which will take a share in the sorting of the various gifts of books. The post of commissioner-general has been accepted by M. Delannoy, the librarian of Louvain, with the approval of the authorities of the University, and friends abroad are requested to get into touch with the commissioner-general (8, Rue des Petits Champs, Paris) with a view to mutual co-operation. When the time comes the International Committee will send out an appeal to the intellectual world."

Antwerp. The librarian of the Municipal Public Libraries, Mr. Lode Baekelmans, interviewed by the correspondent of the *Algemeen Handelsblad* of Amsterdam, stated that the attendance during the first six months of 1915 shows a remarkable increase when compared with the corresponding months of 1914. During January-July, 1914, the total number of books in circulation amounted to 108,200; it rose to 242,300 during January-July, 1915, an increase of more than 145 per cent. The demand for Dutch and Flemish literature exceeded that for all others, and was twice as large as for French literature. The unusually large number of visitors prevented the assistants from compiling many statistics, and they could devote but little time to the guidance of readers in the field of literature. When normal conditions prevail again, the present popularity of the Belgian public libraries is expected to abate to a certain extent, but the authorities expect that many who now find their way to the libraries will continue their visits under more favorable circumstances.

HOLLAND

Rotterdam. In the extreme southwest corner of Holland lies the little township of Hoek van Holland, known all over the world as the landing place of numerous English and American steamers. At present the little town, isolated in spite of its extensive traffic of ocean steamers and express trains, forms part of the municipality of Rotterdam. The local educational society has offered its services for the establishment of a branch library in this suburb, and preparatory measures are well under way for the realization of this plan.

The Hague. The annual report of the Public Library begins with a statement of the economical measures necessitated by the general financial condition of the country; the refusal of a request for provincial subsidy and a description of the temporary reading rooms for the mobilized forces. For the latter the association received assistance from the commander in chief of the residence, the board of aldermen and the inhabitants of the city. Six reading-rooms were opened and traveling libraries were sent to the armories. Requests in the daily newspapers had good results; 12,000 volumes were donated by approximately 1000 persons in answer to these advertisements. The treasurer's report shows a decrease of the debit balance, but no optimistic conclusions should be deduced from this fact: the purchasing of books has been stopped entirely, and likewise all work on the catalogs. The number of visitors was increased by 4000, the number of volumes by 1750. A music division has been established by a donation of approximately 600 volumes. A special report about the library work in army and navy has been appended to this annual report.

ITALY

A note in the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* (published in Baltimore) for October says that Italy has now joined France and Germany in providing an information bureau for all kinds of scientific data, even including bibliographic references. It is operated in connection with the Public Library at Milan, via Ugo Foscolo 5.

SWEDEN

The Association of Swedish Public Libraries held its first annual meeting in Lund August 13 and 14. There were one hundred delegates present, and all reports showed a gratifying improvement in the public libraries throughout the country. The King, the Minister of Education, and various church and university dignitaries, sent telegrams of con-

gratulation. As this association is the first official organization representing the free public libraries, as distinct from Royal or University libraries, its first annual meeting was an event of importance for the cause of popular education throughout Sweden.

The library organ *For Folke- og Barne-boksamlinger* announces to its readers that it is now the organ of the "people's academies," as the university extension free lectures courses are called in Sweden. There are now 130 places where these lectures courses are held, with a yearly government subsidy of 46,000 crowns. Their work is so intimately connected with the field of activity of the public libraries that the official organ of the latter feels it may rightly become the official representative of the lecture courses as well. The magazine, which up to the present time has been issued quarterly, will have six issues a year from now on.

GERMANY

Bonn. The University Library reports its circulation for the months from August, 1914, to March, 1915, diminished by more than one half the figures of the preceding year, due to the war. While all German libraries are showing this effect of the war, it is more noticeable in the libraries connected with the big universities. The student body of these institutions furnish the majority of readers and the student bodies everywhere have been depleted terribly by the call to the colors.

Königsberg. The Royal University Library reports the donation of a valuable collection belonging to a former chief librarian, Dr. Otto Schultz, an early victim of the war. The collection consists mainly of rare and important works on history of art and kindred subjects.

Göttingen. The Library of the Royal University reports for the year 1914 accessions of 8883 titles, representing 10,229 bound volumes, 5933 pamphlets and 29 manuscripts. Of these, 3882 books and 1629 pamphlets were donated, 1397 books and 3471 pamphlets received in exchange, 486 books and 266 pamphlets obligatory copies, and 4464 books and 567 pamphlets purchased. Total number of books in library to date, 619,162. The sum of 66,765 marks was expended for new books, periodicals (renewals and new subscriptions) rare books and manuscripts; for binding, 14,499 marks; for repairs and rebinding of general catalog, 672 marks; and for other expenses (except salaries), 11,650 marks. Circulation for 1914 was 51,797 volumes. The reading

room had 23,679 visitors for the year and the periodical room, 5311 visitors. From the 3rd of August, 1914, to the end of January, 1915, four assistant librarians, one secretary, one sub-official, and one attendant were called to the colors. Among the donations special mention is made of the gifts from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., in New York. These were a copy of the superb catalog of the Morgan collections and the many-volumed set of the work by Curtis concerning the tribes of North American Indians, an edition for private circulation only.

Leipzig. The Library for the Blind, in its annual report for 1915, shows a collection of 3890 books in the Braille system of raised writing. In 1902 the collection numbered only 346 volumes, but owing to the devoted work of the chief librarian, Mrs. Marie Lomnitz, and her corps of volunteer workers, largely recruited from the ranks of women of position, the library has grown rapidly. It supplies, besides its local readers, the wants of over 500 regular readers throughout the country. In 1913, 3278 books were sent out to the provinces. Owing to the war the circulation for 1914 was somewhat diminished, but more than 3000 volumes were in use outside the library. The Leipzig Library and the one in Hamburg are the only libraries for the blind in Germany and both are private institutions. There is much discussion in library circles at present about the necessity for having these libraries taken over by the state, that they may have the same status and the same financial assistance as do the public libraries. The great number of blinded men returning from the war fronts has brought up this question with renewed vigor.

JAPAN

Osaka. The eleventh annual report of the Osaka Library, for the year ending March, 1915, shows that 6408 volumes were added during the year, making the total resources of the library 109,186 (99,968 Japanese and Chinese, and 9218 foreign). The total number of readers within the library was 167,455, and of borrowers for home use 1292. The library was open 333 days. Its heaviest use was in March, with 16,785 readers, and the lightest in October, when the number dropped to 11,351. The number of children using the library was 10,593, and 62,677 books were issued to them. Students made the largest use of the library, 65,530 being recorded. Business men came second, 47,972; there were 4008 government officials and soldiers, 3347 women, 2190 teachers, and 1312 writers.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

General

Education, Training, Library Schools

LIBRARY COURSE IN EVENING SCHOOL

The Bay Ridge Evening High School for Women, Brooklyn, has added to its vocational department a course in library training. It is the intention of the school to conduct the work according to standard library school ideals and methods. The Brooklyn Public Library is co-operating with it to the substantial extent of suggesting a course of study, including practice in the libraries. This is expected to ensure to the night school students the regular course, including cataloging, classification, bibliography, fiction and non-fiction, children's literature, reference work, library history and economy, and library practice.

As an experiment in vocational opportunity, the project will be watched with keen interest. Twenty-eight applicants met the entrance requirements and constitute the class. Most of them are employed during the day, none being so placed financially as to be able to give up day work to take the day courses offered by the library schools. They are attempting the course under difficulties but they bring to the task a genuine liking and an ambition to succeed. They mean to make the most of this much desired opportunity afforded them by the Board of Education of the City of New York.

LECTURES FOR STAFF

The Chicago Public Library is conducting both lectures and reading courses for members of the staff. The technical lecture courses, given Tuesday mornings, began Oct. 5 and will end Feb. 15, while the literary courses are given Friday evenings, beginning Oct. 8 and concluding Feb. 11.

The technical and professional lectures are divided into four groups: current events, 5 lectures; departmental work, 4 lectures; publishers and bibliographies, 4 lectures; and miscellaneous, 5 lectures. The literary courses of lectures comprise the following: books and their makers, 3 lectures; libraries, old and new, 3 lectures; book seminars, 4 lectures; Chicago and Illinois history, 2 lectures; and literary forces, 4 lectures.

Current events course has five monthly sessions for review of events of general interest, historical, political, literary, artistic, etc., as recorded in current periodicals and newspapers, preceded by discussion of periodicals

by groups. Written reports are required each month from all members of this class. Departmental lectures comprise a general survey, reference, civics and related activities, and newer activities of the library. Under publishers will be taken up the book trade, its organization, methods, relations with libraries, book prices, etc., followed by consideration of the principal American and English publishers, their specialties, characteristics, important publications, series, etc. The miscellaneous group comprises card catalogs and finding lists, technique of book-making, library blanks and how to use them, social agencies of Chicago, and the American Library Association. Book seminars will include written reports and oral discussions of the books of the year by classes, with the object of compiling a list of "Best books of 1915." All persons registering for these sessions are expected to take active part.

The reading course covers forty-four chapters selected from fourteen books, and duplicate copies of the books are provided by the library according to need.

BOOKS

A. L. A. Manual of library economy.

VI. Branch libraries, by Linda A. Eastman.

XVI. Book selection, by Elva L. Bascom.

XXIII. Government documents, by J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Bostwick, Arthur E. The American public library.

I. The modern library idea.

II. Library growth and development in U. S.

XXIV. Training for librarianship.

Chicago libraries:

The John Crerar Library handbook, 1910.

The Newberry Library handbook, 1908.

The Chicago Public Library handbook, 1911.

The Ryerson Library (in "Libraries of Chicago,"

p. 19-25).

The Chicago Historical Society Library (in "Libraries

of Chicago," p. 27-36).

Gooch, C. F. History of our own time.

X. World problems, p. 229-238.

Hall, G. Stanley. Educational problems.

XI. Special child welfare agencies.

XII. Preventive and constructive movements, p.

195-204. (Story telling, moving pictures).

XIX. Pedagogy of reading: how and what? p.

450-492. (What to read.)

Halleck, R. P. New English literature.

X. Twentieth century literature.

Hazlitt, Wm. On reading old books. (In

"Plain speaker.")

Hillis, N. D. Great books as life teachers.

II. Ruskin's "Seven lamps of architecture."

III. Eliot's "Romola—a study of Tito."

IV. Scarlet letter.

V. Les misérables.

VI. Idylls of the King.

VII. Saul.

Lamb, Charles. Detached thoughts on books and reading. (In "Last essays of Elia.")

Masefield, John. William Shakespeare.

I. Life of Shakespeare.

II. The Elizabethan theaters.

III. Hamlet, p. 157-167; Merry wives of Windsor, p. 123-127; Twelfth night p. 138-143.

Rawlings, Gertrude B. The story of books.

III. Books and libraries in classical times.

IV. Books in mediæval times.

V. Libraries in mediæval times.

VIII. Gutenberg.

IX. Early printing.

Shuman, Edw. L. How to judge a book.

I. General standards.

II. First steps in analysis.

Stoddard, F. H. Evolution of the novel.

III. Historical novel.

IV. Romantic novel.

V. Novel of purpose.

Winchell, S. R. A civic manual of Chicago, Cook county and Illinois.

PERIODICALS

Elmendorf, Mrs. H. L. A leavened and prepared choice.

LIBRARY JOURNAL for 1912, p. 419.

Putnam, Herbert. The service of books in a democracy.

LIBRARY JOURNAL for 1912, p. 69.

Rathbone, Josephine A. Modern library movement.

Public Libraries for 1908, p. 197.

Vincent, Geo. E. The library and the social memory.

Public Libraries for 1904, p. 479.

Roden, C. B. About card catalogs.

Chicago Book Bulletin, March, 1911, p. 57.

Legler, Henry E. Package libraries.

Chicago Book Bulletin, December, 1914, p. 169.

Current numbers of *Independent* and *Current Opinion*.

Registration had to be made for complete courses, and members of all forenoon classes were expected to use note books. One hundred and fifty-seven members of the staff registered for from one to seven lecture courses, and all but eighteen members of the staff registered for the reading course. As registration was entirely optional these figures are very gratifying.

INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF THE LIBRARY

Instruction in the use of the library is given by the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library to anyone who is willing to attend the class conducted by the reference librarian on each Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock. This announcement has been made through the newspapers and to the women's clubs at their meetings.

The first class was attended by six women, one of whom was not a club woman. A young woman who is employed down town

has requested the reference librarian to give the instruction some day at 12:30 when she and several of her employed friends can attend.

This instruction at the library for all patrons was preceded by talks on "How to use the library," given by members of the library staff and others to seventeen clubs. An outline of the lecture was given to each member for future reference. Fortunately, it was not expected that these lectures would make the club patrons able to dispense with the services of the reference librarian, for no such results have been obtained. The lectures have, however, created considerable interest in the catalog and the *Reader's Guide* and have made many women desire to do a part, at least, of their own reference work. During the next several weeks many of them will attend the Wednesday morning class and get some actual practice under supervision.

The instruction includes practice in the use of the catalog, in finding books on the shelves, in looking up articles in the magazines, in the use of the pamphlet collection and the clipping, picture and pamphlet files.

"The aim of the library officials in conducting this class," according to the announcement, "is to make it possible for patrons to look up their own questions. Since the appropriations were reduced, making necessary a reduction in the size of the library staff, it has been impossible for the assistants to serve all people promptly. Patrons often find it necessary to wait several minutes before an assistant can look up the books or articles they want. When they have had the proposed instruction they will be able to find their own material."

Mimeographed sheets outlining the information given in the talks are distributed to those in attendance.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

SCOPE AND USEFULNESS

Educational extension work by public libraries: How the Public Libraries of Winnipeg co-operate with the school teachers and with colleges. *Bookseller and Stationer*, S., 1915. p. 33-34.

The library opened in the Carnegie building late in 1905 with about 7,000 books. During the following year loans of books were made to the number of 80,000 books. At present there are over 100,000 volumes in the library and upwards of 800,000 loans will be made during the present year for home reading or for reference purposes. Starting with the one building, the library has broadened, until now there are two branch institutions, the North End branch and the Cornish branch

library. In addition to these, there are a dozen or more stations of the library scattered throughout the city.

As a result of the changed idea regarding the function of the public library, the teaching of mechanics' trades, sewing, cooking and a score of other useful arts to those already engaged in the problem of making a living, has become a recognized part of the educational system of the library in Winnipeg.

It was a year and a half after the opening of the present library building before it was possible to get enough suitable books together to open a reference department. During the first year of its operation, 10,000 books were consulted; for the present year the number will be upwards of 80,000. About the same time as the reference department was started a children's room was opened in the central building. From the first this proved a signal success. During the first year 2,000 children used 30,000 books. Next the co-operation of teachers in the outlying schools was asked and given, and soon the teachers were the aggressors in approaching the library for books. The teachers make their own selections, and there is a steadily increasing demand at these schools for books suitable for parents also.

The library has similar collections in the All People's Mission, the Robertson Memorial Institute, the Boys' Club, the General Hospital and the Nurses' Home, the Children's Home and the county jail. With the outbreak of the war the library at once came forward and suitable books for the use of the soldiers were supplied, and at present it is the keen desire of the heads of the library in Winnipeg that a survey of the industries of Winnipeg be made and the needs of the workmen studied.

Library Extension Work

CO-OPERATION WITH PLAYGROUND WORK

In July, 1915, under the direct supervision of Mr. Daniel J. Kelly, superintendent of schools in Binghamton, N. Y., fourteen school plants were thrown open to the city's children for playgrounds. Soon after the work was well under way, an inspection trip was made by certain of the city officials most interested in the playground movement.

Mr. Seward of the Public Library was one of the party. He immediately saw the vast opportunity offered the library to be of service to the instructors during the story hour and constructive play period. Lists of books covering these different subjects were accordingly made and given to the general supervisor. Also a list of books helpful to anyone desiring to take up playground work.

In many instances the children drew books themselves, and with no other instruction than the text, the boys of Oak Street School made from thirty to forty aeroplanes of every size and pattern, and most complex in design. This was greatly encouraged by all the instructors, as it proved excellent training to carry out the directions step by step.

At the end of the playground season, Mr. Seward offered the art gallery for an exhibition of the handwork done by the playground children. The exhibit was open for three days and over a thousand people visited the art gallery during that time. The boys showed aeroplanes and kites, baskets, doll houses and furniture, while the girls made dolls, rugs, hammocks, aprons, quilts, and furnishings for the doll houses.

EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR

The Texas Library and Historical Commission this year had an exhibit at the State Fair at Dallas. All the activities of the commission were represented. The frontispiece in this issue shows the arrangement of the booth.

The exhibit was arranged so that he who ran might read. In attracting more than passing attention to the booth the carrying out of the cartoon, "Books that have helped me,"—a large farmer doll dressed in overalls and straw hat standing on a pile of books, reaching for a jar of plum jam, proved very effective.

Near this was a map of the state on a tall tripod, showing with gold stars the location of the subscription libraries of the state and showing by small Texas flags the location of the public libraries of the state. The inscription read: "Is your home town on the map? The Texas flag promises freedom of thought; the Public Library assures it."

In the rear, two hundred volumes representative of the kind of books the commission lends to people over the state were displayed on a bookstack lent by Mr. I. C. Parker of the Dallas branch of the Library Bureau. Each group of three or four books were so labeled that their subjects could be read at some distance, "Travel," "Biography," "Our government," "For the farmer," "To our health," "Art and song," etc.

Book-marks, "For the farmer," "A winter evening book-mark," "Books for her," and "Current issues book-mark," containing half a dozen titles and the rules for lending, were given as souvenirs.

Periodicals in binders were displayed with the sign: "Do you enjoy periodicals? If so, put your home town on the library map." A newspaper rack with the current issues of the

large dailies of the state was headed with the inscription "Keep up with the times—start a public library." Generous supplies of A. L. A. tracts and other library helps were on hand, and copies were given to interested visitors.

Attention was called to the county library law partly by a series of pictures entitled "From chains to rural delivery." The first picture in the series showed the chained books, the second was the "Book-worm," labeled: "Time to close. All the books are in the library but one. Agassiz has it, and I am going after it right now." The third picture showed a library with closed shelves, the fourth, open shelves, the fifth, the Washington county book wagon, and the sixth, a group of children at a country school-house, waiting for books from the county library. At the end of the series was a placard, "Ask for a copy of the county library law."

There was also the Library of Congress series of prints showing the "Evolution of the book."

Placards told of the various activities of the commission. Especially concise was the series describing the legislative reference division, "What it is," "What it does," and "How it works."

The Wisconsin "Library book ladder" and some catalog cards printed by the Library of Congress from copy supplied by the commission, represented the technical work of the commission.

The historical work of the commission was represented partly by three original treaties, taken for the first time from the archives of the state, between the Republic of Texas and Holland, France, and Great Britain, respectively. These rich-looking volumes, opened so as to show covers as well as various pages of the manuscript, displayed in a showcase in the center of the booth with the electric light immediately over the case, make a very pleasing effect.

A great deal of interest in the exhibit was manifested by the visitors, some of whom registered requests in the guest book. One man who is working on a civic exhibit in his town asked for our co-operation in planning some library feature that would arouse interest in securing a library for the town. In the week following the close of the exhibit the commission has received from people writing to the commission for the first time, twelve requests directly traceable to the exhibit.

POSTER EXHIBIT

Over 9000 visitors from New Jersey, New York and Connecticut viewed the poster exhibit which opened in the public library of

Newark, N. J., Oct. 13, and continued through the month. There were over 230 posters from 163 artists in the collection, which after the exhibit closed in Newark was displayed in the Anderson galleries in New York city, and was sent from there to Philadelphia, Trenton and New Brunswick, and to other cities in other states. The exhibit is described as "perhaps the most notable expression of the poster art in America during the past 20 years." A catalog is now being prepared in which the best of the posters will be reproduced, the whole compilation to be a work of art worthy of the high tone of the exhibit. Copies of the catalog will be distributed in Newark in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration in 1916.

Library Development and Co-operation

STATE-WIDE SERVICE

State library service. *Pub. Libs., N.*, 1915. p. 413.

Editorial. Adverse comment on the transfer of state support for the work heretofore done by the Public Library Commission of North Dakota to the board of regents of the State University, and an inaccurate statement concerning the legislative library in New York state.

State-wide use of the university library. Clarence Wesley Sumner. *Quar. Jour., Univ. of North Dakota, O.*, 1915. p. 60-64.

Librarians are coming to realize that the real test of a library's value lies in its use, but the spirit of such development still seems to pertain more to the public library than to that of the college and university. The tendency of the latter has been to serve only their own immediate communities—the student bodies and faculties, the university authorities having sometimes failed to see that the library is an institution by itself, with great possibilities for state-wide service, and entitled to liberal financial support. For this the fault may lie partly with the librarians in not putting their libraries on a plane to command respect.

"Granting that the first function of a university library is to serve the students and faculty, why should it not also act as a bureau of general information, a clearing house, as it were, on matters pertaining to education, town and city government, public health, civic improvement, and many other subjects of a distinct practical and cultural nature which are of public interest? Again, does not the state university library, co-operating with the extension division of the university, have a unique opportunity for greatly enlarged service, extending far beyond the campus, to

every corner of the state, in that it is surrounded by a body of men, highly trained in their professions, and experts in their respective lines of work, whose knowledge, counsel and advice could be made use of in helping to meet specific and real needs of the people of the state? Such highly trained and expert service cannot be supplied even by the large public library. Nor can the Public Library Commission, important and far-reaching as its work is, meet the situation.

"The library of the University of North Dakota is doing much along this line. In the two-year period from September, 1911, to September, 1913, records show that a total of 471 requests were received from 126 towns in the state. Further data obtained from the correspondence on file indicates that during this period 31 bankers, 34 business men, 14 editors, 23 lawyers, 27 librarians, 8 ministers, 119 school superintendents, 36 school principals, 105 teachers, 28 high school students, and 46 unclassified individuals made use of this service. In response to these requests the university library sent out 612 books, 268 periodicals, 547 pamphlets, and compiled 45 bibliographies. During the past year, 1914-1915, the library has served directly 147 towns in the state; 312 requests were received in response to which 987 publications in the form of books, periodicals, and pamphlets, in addition to many bibliographies and letters, were sent out by the library. It will readily be seen that during the past year alone our extension work was almost as heavy as it was during the two-year period from September, 1911, to September, 1913. To carry on this work properly requires a large part of the time of one member of the library staff, and provision must be made within the near future for the appointment of an additional member of the library staff, whose main duty it will be to care for the extension work. It will also be necessary to make provision as soon as possible for the duplication of books and other literature for which there is frequent demand both at the university and out in the state.

"In North Dakota we thus believe that it is the legitimate function of the state university library to serve not only the university community, but, in so far as is possible, according to its means and equipment, the people away from the university as well. The library is officially recognized by the university authorities as being a very definite and essential part of the extension organization of the institution in that it acts as a bureau of general information, sends out books, pamphlets, periodicals, and documents, compiles bibliographies,

and refers the inquiries it receives demanding expert and technical knowledge to the men on the faculty who, by reason of the positions they hold are highly qualified to render service in matters which pertain to their respective lines of work."

Founding, Developing, and Maintaining Interest

CO-OPERATION WITH CITY OFFICIALS

How the public library can aid the city. *American City*, N., 1915. p. 391-394.

Describes ways and means which have been used by various libraries in making themselves useful to city officials. The article also contains a brief discussion on the kind of material which should go to the city clerk's office and the kind of material which should go to the library.

EXHIBITS

Some impressions; three weeks at the A. L. A. exhibit, San Francisco. George B. Utley. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 415-417.

Not a description of the exhibit, but a sketch of some of the impressions of the people who visited the exhibit.

Library Buildings

Storage and Shelving

BOOK STORAGE

Poor storage space. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 412.

Editorial discussing the advisability of having book stacks in basements, and citing the difficulty found by the Harper Memorial Library of the University of Chicago, in making its stack rooms damp proof. The plans for the new Philadelphia Library provide sub-basement rooms.

Administration

General. Executive

STATISTICS

Uniformity in library statistics. James F. Ballard. *Bull. of the Medical L. Assn.*, O., 1915. p. 21-26.

A report made at the association's annual meeting in May, from a committee of three appointed to consider the question of library statistics and their relation to the special medical library. The committee felt that both the A. L. A. schedule and the one drawn up by the A. L. A. special committee for libraries other than public, were too comprehensive for the average medical library. Consequently a list of nine questions was sent to various libraries, and consideration of the replies in-

fluenced the recommendations and suggested schedule appended to the report.

The questions asked the method of ascertaining the exact number of volumes and pamphlets in a library; the distinction between volume and pamphlet; the custom in regard to keeping a separate count of bound and unbound periodicals; the practice with duplicate and reserve collections; what records of circulation and attendance were kept; the practice regarding the binding and counting of graduating theses and serial pamphlets; and whether, in binding pamphlets, they were grouped by subject or alphabetically by authors.

A great lack of uniformity was shown in the replies, and the committee, in connection with its suggested special schedule, made the following recommendations: That the committee's schedule be used by all members of the association, and that each library send a copy of its report so compiled to the association's secretary; that in counting volumes and pamphlets either the accession book or memo. system be used, corrected by lost and withdrawn books and by the inventory; that the A. L. A. rule for volume and pamphlet be adopted; that second copies be merged with the general count, duplicates not counted, and reserve collections accounted separately; that circulation and attendance figures be recorded where possible; that serials and consecutively numbered theses be bound and counted as volumes, but numbered serials counted separately; and that reprints and pamphlets to be bound should be confined to limited subjects, and the bound volumes counted as such.

The schedule submitted omits certain items such as circulation of fiction and numbers of outside agencies which the A. L. A. schedule includes, and inserts certain other items in their place. In addition to the population of the community it provides for a record of the number of physicians; the total number of staff is included, and the total valuation of library property. Separate record of the increase of periodical volumes is to be kept, and the total number of titles of current serials and periodicals. The number of restricted (overnight) loans is to be recorded, and also the number of interlibrary loans.

Special Material

PICTURES FOR CIRCULATION

In Bristol, Ct., the Public Library had several folios of prints and engravings which were of practically no value because they were not in shape to be of service. They have now been mounted separately, and frames with detachable backs provided, the idea being to

make them available for use in the school rooms. The teacher selects the picture she wishes, it is placed in a frame, and delivered to her at school for the term or school year. Several teachers have taken advantage of the opportunity during the past year.

RELIEF MAP

To facilitate the understanding of the war situation in Europe, the Toronto Public Library has ordered a relief map of Europe, which will be displayed in the reference library, preferably on a table under glass. It is quite impossible for the layman to understand military strategy from ordinary maps. With a relief map on a proper scale it is seen at a glance why armies are driven to the plains to fight, and why they do not go directly to the point they may wish to attain. The line of least resistance becomes at once apparent, and the study of the war becomes less of a mystery than it otherwise might be. The scale of the new map is 18 miles to the inch, and the relief 5000 feet to the inch. The size is five feet by three, and it will doubtless be an object of much attention when it is installed.

Binding and Repair

BINDING

Book binding. Elizabeth P. Gray. *Bull. of the Medical L. Assn.*, O., 1915. p. 26-32.

American binding has improved artistically, but few modern books have bindings that will long sustain the use given them in a lending library. Not only is the binding of novels cheapened to the last degree, but likewise books of reference of permanent value.

The first and fundamental condition for good forwarding is the choice of good paper and this is beyond the control of the binder. In modern paper the fibre is drawn in one direction, making it stronger in one direction than the other. Experience in rebinding shows that it is better to have the fibre running up and down the page, as it gives greater tensile strength in sewing and is more pliable.

Specifications blindly followed are quite as likely to result in harm as benefit, for binding to be successful must be adapted to the quality of paper, and each book is a new problem. The first cost of labor and material is not the place for economy, and the method that will ensure the longest service without further attention is the cheapest.

Since July 1, 1912, the Public Library in Washington has had its own binding plant, and although the character of the binding service previously rendered had been satisfactory, it has been found an economy to do the binding in the library. The binding fund amounts

to \$4500 and under Miss Gray's supervision the output for the year will amount to over 9000 volumes bound, besides reinforcing magazines for circulation, gilding call numbers on publishers' bindings, repairing, etc.

Answering the question whether it pays a library to own its own bindery, Miss Gray says:

"There are many questions that enter into such a decision. The size of the library is an unsatisfactory guide, for a much smaller collection in more active use would require more attention. It is certainly not a practical proposition unless there is sufficient work to employ a number of skilled people, all the time. A binding plant in your own building has many advantages. No time is lost in packing and shipment, the books are where they can be had if any really important need arises, and are often bound and returned to use in a few days. All parts of the work are under your own supervision and experiments are always going forward to overcome some difficulty that has come to light in the finished work. The greater flexibility in all ways is a decided asset. We are asked if it would not be practical for a library without a bindery to equip itself with tools for finishing so that it would be able to have a regular assistant assigned to gild the publishers' bindings with call numbers instead of marking with ink or using labels. The expense of equipment for so limited a field of work we believe would be rather out of proportion, and unless the assistant had special training and much practice would meet with many discouragements. Different leathers and cloths require different degrees of heat, what would burn one surface would not be sufficient to fix the gold on another, and the condition of the atmosphere from day to day has to be taken into consideration."

The article closes with some comments on the different kinds of leather as well as the buckram in most common use. The Washington Library puts its pamphlets into covers of red rope paper, and where possible pastes the original paper cover on the outside.

HANDLING OF BOOKS FOR ASSIGNED READING

The conservation of library materials. W. E. Henry. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 395-399.

The old problem of the old library was the preservation of its materials. A new problem of the new library, and especially the college and university library, is the conservation of materials that should and must be used. In these days of the lecture, the notebook, and the assigned reading, has come the idea that the student must come as near as possible

to making original investigations and first-hand researches. This makes a real problem of conservation when a class of from 50 to 150 careless students are required to read an expensive and out-of-print book, or certain chapters of it. This inevitably leads to the mutilation, with underscorings and annotations, of the assigned pages, besides the ordinary wear, and from many a bound periodical the requisite fifteen or twenty pages will be removed.

The chief difficulty in remedying this condition is that it lies outside the librarian's jurisdiction in the modern scheme of instruction. Any remedy will probably come through changes made by the teaching force, and at present they do not realize that the problem even exists. It is safe to assume that the professors will not totally change nor very seriously modify their present plans of instruction, and the librarian's only hope is to devise some plan for the use of the materials that will make available to a large class the real essence of the best secondary sources, and yet prevent their actual handling by untrained and often uninterested young students who do not appreciate their value.

Mr. Henry offers two suggestions to help the situation. The first is that instead of sending a whole class to read (and pencil) a valuable article in an expensive periodical, the article be assigned to one student to read and digest for the class. Many students could thus simultaneously be working on a number of assignments, and the class as a whole get a much wider range than under present plans.

The second plan is the duplication of the entire assigned article, by mimeograph or otherwise, so that many readers may find the needed material at the loan desk. This solution is rational, but in the course of a year would cost considerable and in one sense would not increase the library's resources.

A third mere possibility, but far outside the limits of probability, is the more generous publication of source books for different lines of study. Unless courses were uniform in many institutions, the market for such source books would not justify their publication.

Special Libraries

FORESTRY LIBRARIES

Forestry and lumbering in the Northwest, from the librarian's viewpoint. Mrs. Georgene L. Miller. *Spec. Libs.*, S., 1915. p. 109-112.

Mrs. Miller is librarian of the District Library of the Forest Service in Portland. It is in reality a branch of the Forest Service Library in Washington, D. C. The library in Portland has twenty-eight branches scattered

throughout Oregon, Washington and Alaska, called Supervisors' Libraries. The District Library must keep in touch with the needs of these smaller libraries and loan to them, when wanted, such books as are not on their shelves. The District Library, containing some four or five thousand books and pamphlets, is used by the fifty or more members of the Portland office—chiefs, assistants and clerks—and by the general public; while the Supervisors' Libraries, containing from 150 to 200 books each, are for use of the supervisor, his assistants and rangers.

The forester needs books, not only upon forestry proper, but upon many allied subjects, such as botany, geology, climatology, meteorology, soils, hydrography, topography, etc. This is all a part of the technical education of the modern forester. To cater to this need, the Forest Service Library has not only a complete file of Forest Service publications, but all government publications, especially those of the Geological Survey, that have any bearing upon forest work, all forest publications of the various states, and all books upon forestry published in this country and many from abroad.

Library service to the forester does not end, however, with the technical side of his work. The modern forester combines much of what is required in a botanist, a geologist, a surveyor and a lumberman. The practical side of his work may mean land classification on the national forests, timber cruising on an Indian reservation, fire prevention on state forests, topographic surveying on a private forested estate, or it may mean a lumbering operation on any one of them.

The public, in response to educational work on the part of federal, state, and private organizations, is beginning to demand information on forestry in all its phases, but the demand which has given the most concern and which has been the most difficult to meet, comes from the old-time lumberman himself, who is seeking all the information at hand upon the subject of forestry as applied to lumbering. The books upon lumbering are lamentably few. The chief medium at present through which the lumberman may gain the help of facts and figures is that of the lumber journals—some twenty in number—published in this country.

The Forest Service Library has on file seven of these journals, and it is the practice of the librarian to index all articles in them that are of importance to the forester in his lumbering work. This has been done for about five years. The past two years have shown a marked increase in the demand for just such

information as the lumber journals contain. The public libraries of the larger cities of Oregon and Washington have had similar calls upon them, and have appealed to the Forest Service Library.

Mrs. Miller appeals, in closing, to the librarians of the country to join in a recommendation that the lumbering journals be included in the *Industrial Arts Index*.

General Libraries

For Special Classes

FARMERS, WORK WITH

The farmer and the library. E. R. McIntyre. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1915. p. 277-278.

Winter time, at least, on the farm affords much leisure for study, and most farmers would be glad to have access through their libraries to the agricultural literature telling of the latest experiments and discoveries and how they may be applied to actual field operations.

Posters with space for the insertion of covers from new bulletins may draw attention to the files of the agricultural experiment station bulletins kept in the city library, and reading notices on individual bulletins may advantageously be inserted in local papers.

In a note appended to the article the State Library Commission calls attention to its traveling library service and to the parcel post delivery to individuals.

Children

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

Inspirational influence of books in the life of children. Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott. *Pub. Libs.*, O., 1915. p. 348-351.

"If the public library is to take the place of the ideal home where the recorded thoughts of those great minds who have gone before is part of the background of its children, then must we not preserve in the library as nearly as possible the elements which such a home represents?

"Training is to make the enthusiasm and love of books efficient, but back of the training there must be the person who really values books as his most treasured and familiar friends, who with all his learning has never grown away from his fondness for them as he was fond of them in childhood.

"Compulsory companionship, something we have to read, whether in the school or the library, will never be a source of inspiration.

"Only as the child can come to feeling that they are his books, that he may read what he likes, pass by what does not attract, bring back a book half read, like or dislike any or all, without even subconsciously suffering from a sense of disapproval or failure to meet the

expectations of a librarian, only then will his book life be a joy and so an inspiration. Our claim for the work with children has been that it is educational, but educating a taste for literature does not necessarily mean standardizing taste. Absolute uniformity is not desirable, nor can we even say that exact conformity to our own opinion is the ideal.

"Only one who has felt for himself the inspiration of books, books of many kinds, who thrills still at the very names of his favorites, who knows the joy of finding a message for himself and so recognizes that the message he receives is not the only one, only such a one can ever place books where they may be an inspirational influence in the life of children."

BOOK SELECTION FOR CHILDREN

Miss Hewins on book selection. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 422.

Miss Hewins divides children into two classes—those who come from bookless homes and lack concentration and real interest in the characters in books, and those whose families are interested to read to the children and so lay the basis for general culture. For the first class must be provided books with attractive pictures and short stories; for the second class, books which will have a broadening influence, and which will quicken the general intelligence, may be chosen.

Reading of older boys and girls. Alice G. Whitbeck. *Pub. Libs.*, O., 1915. p. 343-348.

Back of the whole problem of securing good and interesting books for young people stand "the author without a conscience and the publisher without scruples."

"In thinking over the question," says Miss Whitbeck, who is librarian of the Contra Costa County Free Library in Martinez, Cal., "my first impulse was to diagram it as follows:—Represent the adolescent boy or girl by a small circle, connect this circle with seven others, representing the sources from which he reads or the conditions under which he reads. These circles will represent respectively the large, the small, the rural, the high school and the factory library, the bookstore or private reading exchange (sometimes called the underground library), and alas, the last circle for the boy and girl who does not read at all. . . .

"In the first circle is a large library with a finely appointed children's room under expert supervision. The problem is not one of ways and means but one of selection and the ability or inability to meet the onslaught of cheap books by cheap authors issued by cheap pub-

lishers and for sale in cheap stores. The intermediate collection is a great benefit, its object being to keep the young people away from the adult shelves as long as they can find more books suited to their tastes here. . . .

"In the second circle is the small library in which the children's room is inadequate, either too small or with untrained help, the funds are small and here we have not even more time than money. . . .

"In the rural library we have all the points above enumerated but each in a still greater degree, with less money to spend and an expert librarian out of the question. The librarian must rely on printed lists, bulletins, and the *A. L. A. Booklist* for guidance in book selection. The librarian usually knows each child, and can talk to them intimately. . . . I blush to tell you how I have overworked three words and killed many a poor book in a girl's estimation—*psychological*, *sociological*, and *ethical*. It was usually sufficient to say of an undesirable book 'Oh, it is just an ethical situation, or a psychological problem,' and the book would be quickly dropped.

"The high school library is on a different basis because it is understood to be essentially the working laboratory of the school, a place to study, look up references, read from assigned lists, possibly finding something interesting—more often not. The recommendation of the teacher about a book is final. . . .

"We come now to the factory library, which will include the department store as well. A few factories supply their young workers with reading; there should be many more. Most of the girls buy the gaudiest and cheapest fiction and circulate it. They seek the same kind of books at the public library, become discouraged if they fail to find them, and easily drop the reading habit. The movie play, novelized, is fast taking the place of the cheap paper novel. . . .

"The surest solution of the problem of the underground library would be to eliminate either the publisher or the author, but which? . . . In this day of advertising, what wonder the young people ask for these books? Censoring boys' books in the library will never stop the reading of thrillers so long as the department stores tables are kept filled. The more vigorously mental will survive this reading, but there will be thousands whose moral estimates will become lowered and who can never recover from the vitiated taste."

WAR LITERATURE AND CHILDREN

The moral effect of war stories on children. Rev. Edwin W. Bishop. *Pub. Libs.*, O., 1915. p. 352-354.

The influence of war stories on children. Mrs. Clark L. Brown. *Pub. Libs., O.*, 1915. p. 354-356.

Can we use war stories to train children for peace? May G. Quigley. *Pub. Libs., N.*, 1915. p. 402-404.

The influence on children of war pictures. Mrs. Hogue Stinchcomb. *Pub. Libs., N.*, 1915. p. 405.

Four papers read at the annual children's conference held at the Grand Rapids Public Library last spring, and devoted to the possible effect of war literature on the minds of the children.

Mr. Bishop believes the intellectual interest, with its stimulation of the imagination, aroused by the scientific accuracy of the statements in some of the best war books, is valuable to the boy. Likewise the stories of personal heroism and the whole-hearted sacrifices of individuals for the welfare of the state make for what we call patriotism. On the other hand war stories cultivate the ground for war; they cultivate hate and foster international animosity.

Mrs. Brown thinks our system of teaching soldier worship in the child's early years, without showing also the cost of war, is fundamentally wrong. A wrong perspective of history is also frequently given, and racial prejudice and an unnecessary interest in war is stimulated. On the other hand, she states that good war stories enlarge the child's world, setting forth the development of courage, endurance, perseverance, honesty, and chivalry, showing these qualities at their best, and increasing the patriotism that goes back to the idea that all must share in the world's work.

Miss Quigley's paper is largely made up of quotations from letters received from Mr. Brett of the Cleveland Public Library; B. A. Dunn, the author of several war stories; Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania; Charles E. McLenegan, of the Milwaukee Public Library; N. M. Banta, of the American Audubon Society; and Marion Ames Taggart, writer of girls' books. Most of them express, in varying forms, the opinion that it will never be possible to use war stories to train children for peace, though Mr. Dunn believes they can be so used.

Mrs. Stinchcomb edits *The News Junior*, a paper by and for children. She believes the average child receives from a picture exactly what he takes to it, and that patriotism is seldom stimulated by war pictures, whether in books or on the moving picture screen. Music rouses the martial spirit much more quickly. *The News Junior* gives reproductions

of great paintings in its contests. In the two years of the paper's existence over 200 pictures have been awarded as prizes, and not once has a war or battle picture, or the portrait of a great general, been chosen.

School

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The library as the English laboratory. Willis H. Kerr. Repr. from *School and Society*, Vol. II, no. 30, July 24, 1915. p. 121-124.

The usual denotation of the word "library" is a collection of literary material intended for reading, study, and reference, but it is more than that. It is more, also, than a laboratory.

"Just as there is a new spirit in English teaching, so is there a new ideal for the library. Just as English is no longer a formal discipline, so is the library no longer a mere collection of reference books. Just as English aims at efficient thinking and effective expression, so the library aims at efficient culture and effective co-operation.

"A laboratory is a place where things are worked out. There must be a product, an immediate result. A library is a place where things are worked in. The idea taken in today may be years in coming to expression.

"To the English classroom, the library has a relation something like this: Your storehouse of material, your source of information, illustration, ideals, is the well-equipped modern library. Your classroom is the laboratory. You and your boys and girls work out the latent power of the library. In turn, your classroom is the source of power for clear thinking and of delight in effective expression which are to be applied by your boys and girls in the laboratory of life.

"For example, suppose the class is using the library's well-stocked biography section as the basis for a study of the principles of success in life. Here your boy follows his natural interest. The ideal of his boyish choosing becomes the reasoned ideal of a man. He can tell you why Edison succeeded. Your girl tells you why she would like to be like Jane Addams. Moreover, a social motive is found. The class prepares an index of the vocations, and from the library shelves of university and technical school catalogues and vocational pamphlets compiles the educational requirements for entering a given work. Next year, perhaps this class will study and debate the work of the world and the duties of the new citizenship. There we have the new spirit of English teaching again: The content of our study is history, geography, physics, the fine arts, domestic art, mechanics, even geometry. The materials of our study are drawn from

the library that understands—facts, pictures, postcards, lantern slides, illustrated editions, graphic charts, maps, pamphlets, periodicals, and the world's best books. The aim is adequate comprehension of any problem, ability to come to reasoned conclusion, power to express the conclusion in any medium, and delight in the whole process."

Such a library is possible in any school when three things have come true: (1) When the library is definitely provided for by annual appropriation; (2) when adequate trained service in the library is regarded as fundamental; (3) when the library is expected to be more than a collection of books.

School libraries and mental training. Arthur E. Bostwick. *School Review*, Je., 1915. p. 395-405.

"Is it more important in education to impart definite items of information or to train the mind so that it will know how to acquire and wish to acquire? To ask the question is to answer it; yet we do not always live up to our lights. . . .

"There are still things that one must learn by heart, but since they must be retained below the threshold of consciousness, it is well that if possible they should also be acquired below that threshold. . . . What we need is to stimulate the pupil's desire to learn, and then to satisfy it. We all know of the ideal university whose faculty consisted of Mark Hopkins on one end of a log. . . . If we had a million Mark Hopkinses, and a million boys for them to educate, we should need only a sufficient quantity of logs; we should be forever absolved from planning schoolhouses and making out schedules, from writing textbooks and establishing libraries. As it is, we must do all these things. We must adopt any and all devices to arouse and hold the pupil's interest, and we must similarly seek out and use all kinds of machinery to satisfy that interest when once aroused. Of these devices and machines, the individual teacher, with or without his textbooks, lectures, recitations, laboratory work, and formal courses, is only one, and perhaps in some cases not the one to be preferred as the primary agent. Among such devices I believe that a collection of books, properly selected, disposed, and used, can be made to play a very important part, both in arousing interest in a subject and in satisfying it—in other words, in teaching it properly. . . .

"It is indubitable that the best general preparation for mental activity of whatever kind is contact with the minds of others—early, late, and often. It tones up all one's reactions

—makes him mentally stronger, quicker, and more accurate. Some children get this at home. Few get it in school, with much variety and it is futile to expect most of our children to get it directly from persons. This being the case, it is wonderfully fortunate that we have so many of the recorded souls of human beings, between the covers of books. With them mental contacts may be numerous, wide, and easy. . . ."

Professor Munroe Smith says it was the neglect of "imponderables"—public opinion, national feeling, injured pride, joy, grief—that brought about the present European War. "We cannot afford to neglect the imponderables; and it is their presence and their influence that are fostered by a collection of books. If you will add together the weight of leather, paper, glue, thread, and ink in a book you will get the whole weight of the volume. There is naught ponderable left; and yet what is left is all that makes the thing a book—all that has power to influence the lives and souls of men—the imponderable part, fit for the unlocking of energies."

In the administration of a school library, what Mr. Hicks calls the "composite textbook," Dr. Bostwick urges the employment of a trained librarian, "one who has studied the methods of making the contents of books available to the reader—their shelving, physical preparation, classification, cataloging; the ways in which to fit them to their users, to record their use, and to prevent their abuse. It takes two years of hard work, nowadays, for a college graduate to get through a library school, and it should not be necessary to argue that during these two years he is working hard on essentials and is assimilating material that the untrained man however able, cannot possibly acquire in a few months' casual association with a library or from mere association with books, no matter how long or how intimate. . . .

"The public library offers the opportunity for the fullest and freest contact with the minds of the world. We try to give guidance, also, as we can; but we have not the opportunities of you teachers. Guidance is your business and your high privilege . . . as a counselor and friend. Such guidance means intellectual freedom. Freedom means choice, and choice implies a collection from which to choose. This means a library, and the school library is thus an indispensable tool in the hands of those teachers to whom education signifies mental training, the arousing of mental energies, and a control of the imponderables of life—those things without physical weight which yet count more in the end than

all the masses with which molecular physics has to deal."

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Planning and equipping a high school library. Janet H. Nunn. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 406-409.

The high school library should be located as centrally as possible with due reference to convenience for all departments, and also to light and quiet. The second floor is usually the best. A southern exposure is desirable, and after that, an eastern rather than a western one. Windows almost to the ceiling give a desirable high light, and the space underneath can be used for bookshelves.

The width of the room should be at least one-third its length, but not less than 27 feet in width, to allow two rows of tables at right angles to the windows.

A school with 1000 to 1400 students should have a reading room to seat 80 to 100 persons. This means 15 tables seating six. Tables should be 5 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 30 inches high, with aisles between from 3 to 5 feet. In choosing chairs comfort, durability, and general appearance should be considered, and a solid oak chair, with broad seat and proper back, will prove a good investment.

A school of the above size will probably never need more than 7500 or 8000 volumes, as the public library will supply the additional material for occasional use. These 7500 books will need about 940 feet of shelving, and all wall spaces should be used before floor cases are installed. Shelves should be 3 feet long, 8 inches wide, and not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick. Allowing 10 inches between shelves, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches for shelving and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches for the base, a 7-shelf case will be 6 feet 10 inches high. A few shelves 10 and 12 inches deep should be provided for reference books and encyclopedias. Double-faced floor cases with the same dimensions for shelf length, width, and height, may be added. They should not be more than four sections in length, with aisles at both ends, and aisles of at least 3 feet between cases. Avoid alcoves, and arrange so that there will be complete supervision from the librarian's desk. Oak should be used, if possible, for wooden shelves.

Maple or oak flooring is beautiful but not durable, and cork carpet seems the most generally satisfactory. The color of the woodwork, walls, floor, and furniture will have to be decided partly by the exposure of the room. For artificial lighting the semi-direct system is best. Table lights should be avoided as the tables in a school library must be movable.

A well-equipped delivery desk is a necessity, and a regulation catalog case should be provided. Probably five cards for each book will be a safe estimate, with shelf-list cards additional. A vertical file of at least four drawers should be provided for filing clippings, pictures, etc. There should be a case for displaying current magazines and another for storing back numbers, also simple newspaper files, pamphlet cases, book supports, shelf markers, and bulletin boards. Much of the furniture can be made in the manual training shops, but chairs and the catalog case would better be bought.

Arrangement should always be made for a librarian's office or work room, and a library class room, adjoining the reading room and open to teachers and classes for a "library hour" with books and illustrative material, is recommended. A small room, 10 x 25 feet, for filing periodicals is useful.

Equipment for the organization of the library will consist of accession book, catalog cards, guide cards, book pockets, library stamp, dating stamp, dating slip, and dater with pad.

This paper deals only with a school library restricted to students and faculty use. If it is a combination of public and school library, or a public library branch in a school building, its location should be on the first floor near the main entrance or with a separate entrance, rather than on the second floor.

Bibliographical Notes

Following the usual practice in years past, the index to the current volume of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* will be sent out with the January, 1916, issue.

The bibliography on "Air-brakes," first printed in the July, 1915, *Bulletin* of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been reprinted in separate form.

An account of the exercises at the opening of the John Lambert Cadwalader addition to the Free Public Library of Trenton, N. J., has been issued by the library in an illustrated pamphlet.

Miss Plummer's paper, "Seven joys of reading," for some time out of print, is to be reprinted in pamphlet form by the H. W. Wilson Co. and will appear shortly before Christmas.

The Texas Library and Historical Commission has just issued the new county library law arranged in logical form. Any individual may have a copy for the asking by addressing Miss Octavia F. Rogan, State Library, Austin.

The list of references on "Political parties in the United States, 1800-1814" compiled by Alta Claflin and first published in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* for September, has been reprinted in a 74-page pamphlet.

A list of the publications of the state of Illinois, issued between Jan. 1, 1914, and June 30, 1915, which are specially useful to the public libraries and high schools of the state, has been compiled by Ernest J. Reece of the University of Illinois Library School, and published in one of the university's weekly *Bulletins*.

For the next few months *The Newarker* will devote the larger part of its space to describing the preparations which the Committee of One Hundred are making for a fitting celebration next May of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city. It will, however, still contain some record of the Newark Public Library's work in each issue.

A catalog of Norwegian and Danish books has been prepared by the Albert Bonnier Publishing House of New York City, in which an effort has been made to include only the best books printed in Norwegian and Danish, and only those which can safely be recommended to public libraries for purchase. The list includes also a few books translated from other languages, and should be useful for reference purposes to libraries serving a Scandinavian population.

The department of public instruction in Wisconsin, through C. P. Cary, state superintendent, has issued a pamphlet of 135 pages outlining proper "Lessons on the use of the school library." The subject matter was prepared by O. S. Rice, supervisor of school libraries, and the lessons are intended especially for "rural schools, state graded schools, village and city grades," though some of them may also be used in high schools to supplement previous instruction.

A vocabulary of the American-Gypsy language is printed in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* for October, under the caption "An American Romani vocabulary." It was compiled and edited by Dr. George F. Black, of the library staff, from manuscripts of the late Albert Thomas Sinclair, now in the library's possession. This furnishes a valuable supplement to the only other vocabulary of American-Romani published, that by Professor J. D. Prince in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* in 1907.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

SCHOOLS

Supplement to the graded and annotated catalog of books in the Public Library of the District of Columbia for use in the schools of the city. 20 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE

Leake, Albert H. The means and methods of agricultural education. Houghton Mifflin. 15 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Hart, Schaffner and Marx prize essays in economics.)

BIBLE

Kent, Charles Foster, and Jenks, Jeremiah Whipple. The testing of a nation's ideals; Israel's history from the settlement to the Assyrian period. Scribner. bibl. 75 c. n. (Bible's message to modern life.)

BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT

Jacobus, Melancthon W. A commentary on the Gospel according to Mark. Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. 75 c. n. (Bible for home and school.)

BIOLOGY

Child, Charles Manning. Senescence and rejuvenescence. Univ. of Chicago. bibl. \$4 n.

BIOLOGY, MARINE

Carnegie Institution of Washington. Dept. of Marine Biology. Papers from the department. . . v. 8. Washington, D. C.: The institution. bibl. \$3.50. (Publications.)

BUSINESS

Business books of today . . . to be found at the Brooklyn Public Library. 24 p.

CALIFORNIA—MISSIONS

Engelhardt, Charles Anthony. The missions and missionaries of California. . . v. 4, Upper California; part 3, General history. San Francisco: J. H. Barry Co. 3 p. bibl. \$3 n.

CHURCH WORK

Atkinson, Henry A. The church and the people's play; with an introduction by Washington Gladden. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 7 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

CONGREGATIONALISM

Yale University Library. Catalogue of an exhibition held in the Day Missions Library illustrating Congregationalism before 1800 . . . arranged by Anna M. Monrad. 28 p.

COOKERY

Cookery; a list of books telling how to make good things to eat. (In *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L., O.*, 1915. p. 141-143.)

DEBATING

Phelps, Edith M., comp. Debaters' manual. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 6 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)

DEFENSE, NATIONAL

Bacon, Corinne. Selected articles on national defense. H. W. Wilson Co. 11 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)

DRAMA

Cannon, Fanny. Writing and selling a play; practical suggestions for the beginner. Holt. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

Freeburg, Victor Oscar. Disguise plots in Elizabethan drama; a study in stage tradition. Lemcke & Buechner. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.)

DRAMA, AMERICAN

Haskell, Daniel C., comp. List of American dramas in the New York Public Library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., O.*, 1915. p. 739-786.)

ECONOMICS

Gras, Norman Scott Brien. The evolution of the English corn market from the twelfth to the eighteenth century; awarded the David A. Wells prize for 1912-13, and published from the David A. Wells Fund. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. 13 p. bibl. \$2.50 n. (Harvard economic studies.)

Hasse, Adelaide Rosalie. Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States: New Jersey, 1789-1904; prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the

Carnegie Institution of Washington. Washington, D. C.: Carnegie Institution, 1914. 795 p. \$8. (Publications.)

ENGINEERING

Engineering articles relating to the work of the Reclamation Service. [Four lists, reprinted from the *Reclamation Record* for February 1911, September 1912, August 1913, and May 1914.] Washington, D. C.: Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Reclamation Service. 15 p. in all.

ETCHING

A selected list of books on etching and engraving to be found in the Library of the Peabody Institute and in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md. 7 p.

EUROPEAN WAR

The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, O., 1915. p. 787-791.)

The war [a special reading list to be used in connection with the British National Home Reading Union course on the war]. (In *Cardiff Lib. Rev.*, Mr.-S., 1915. p. 20-25.)

FOSTER, STEPHEN C.

Whittlesey, Walter R., and Sonneck, O. G. Catalog of first editions of Stephen C. Foster (1826-1864). Gov. Prtg. Off. 79 p. (Library of Congress publ.)

GEOGRAPHY

Ridgley, Douglas C., and Eyestone, Lura M. Home geography; a textbook for pupils, based on the Illinois state course of study. Normal, Ill.: McKnight & McKnight. 4 p. bibl. 40 c.

GEOLOGY—NORTH AMERICA

Nickles, John M. Bibliography of North American geology for 1914; with subject index. Gov. Prtg. Off. 167 p. (Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey. Bull. 617.)

GREENE, ROBERT

Jordan, John Clark. Robert Greene. Lemcke & Buechner. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.)

HAYWOOD, MRS. ELIZA

Whicher, George Frisbie. The life and romances of Mrs. Eliza Haywood. Lemcke & Buechner. 39 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.)

HEREDITY

Morgan, Thomas Hunt, and others. The mechanism of Mendelian heredity. Holt. 20 p. bibl. \$3

HISTORY—TEACHING OF

Krey, August C. Bulletin for teachers of history. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minn. bibl. (Current problems. No. 7.)

HYGIENE

Moore, Harry H. Keeping in condition; a handbook on training for older boys; with an introduction by Clark W. Hetherington. Macmillan. 8 p. bibl. 75 c. n.

Rapeer, Louis Win. ed. Educational hygiene; from the pre-school period to the university. Scribner. 5 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

INSANITY

Holmes, Bayard Taylor. The insanity of youth; and other essays. Cincinnati: Lancet-Clinic Pub. Co., 650 Main St., 1914. bibl. \$1

LATIN—TEACHING OF

Pike, Joseph B. Bulletin for teachers of Latin. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minn. 14 p. (2 p. bibl.) (Current problems. No. 6.)

MATHEMATICS—TEACHING OF

Kandel, I. L. The training of elementary school teachers in mathematics. Gov. Prtg. Off. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ., Bull., 1915, no. 39. Whole no. 666.)

METALLOGRAPHY

Campbell, William. Recent progress in metallography. (In Columbia University, *School of Mines Quarterly*, Ap., 1915. p. 249-279.)

MINNESOTA—GEOLOGY

Gregory, Winifred. Bibliography of Minnesota mining and geology. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minn. 157 p. (Bulletin no. 4.)

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Conat, Mabel L. A list of periodical publications relating to municipal affairs. (In *Spec. Libs.*, O., 1915. p. 129-139.)

NEW YORK CITY

Comstock, Sarah. Old roads from the heart of New York; journeys today by ways of yesterday, within thirty miles around the Battery. Putnam. 7 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

PALEONTOLOGY—UNITED STATES

Basler, Ray S. Bibliographic index of American Ordovician and Silurian fossils. In 2 vols. Gov. Prtg. Off. (Smithsonian Institution. U. S. Nat. Museum. Bull. 92.)

PARK, ROSWELL

Park, Roswell, M.D. Selected papers, surgical and scientific: with a memoir by Charles G. Stockton. Buffalo, N. Y.: Courier Co., 197-199 Main St. 1914. 9 p. bibl.

Communications

NEW BUILDING FOR THE WESTFIELD ATHENEUM

Editor *Library Journal*:

In the November issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* I noticed a statement regarding a new library building in this town which is in error in several points. Milton B. Whitney, our late president, died in September leaving an estate of about \$250,000. He has left \$80,000 of this to the Atheneum to be permitted to accumulate for five years, at the end of which time the Atheneum comes into full possession of both principal and accumulated interest. Three-fourths of this sum will then be immediately available for a new library building, and if in the opinion of his executor that amount is insufficient, any of the remaining fourth can be used for the same purpose. The remainder of this \$80,000 and accumulations is to be known as the Milton B. Whitney Library Fund. After several minor legacies are paid the library is made the residuary legatee to receive at Mrs. Whitney's death the residue of the estate. I thought that I had better write and correct this matter as the implication in your notice on page 828 is that no building is obtainable while Mrs. Whitney lives.

Perhaps I ought to say in passing that this legacy is conditional on one or two small matters, a change in the number on the Board of Trustees, a charter providing that the Atheneum is always to be used as a free public library (it has been such by the contract with the town for twenty years past but this fact is not indicated in its present charter) and the fact that the new building is to be known as the Whitney Public Library (not the corporation).

Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE L. LEWIS,
Librarian.

Westfield Atheneum,
Westfield, Mass.

ON THE "LACTANTIUS" FOUND IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

Editor Library Journal:

A story has appeared recently in various newspapers in regard to a "Lactantius" of 1472, found in the University of Chicago Library, which is so utterly false and misleading that it calls for a denial and a protest.

The facts are briefly as follows: A notice of the book appeared first in the University of Chicago student paper, *The Daily Maroon* for October 14, 1915. This statement mentioned the finding of the book, but said nothing in regard to its possible money value or the number of copies known. Later a notice appeared in two Chicago daily papers, which was unfortunately copied also into other papers. In some of these notices the undersigned is quoted as having said that the book was worth thousands of dollars and that only one other copy was known, that in the British Museum Library.

These latter statements are absolutely false. There was no intimation whatsoever, either by the undersigned or by any other representative of the Library, that the book in question was worth any large sum of money. Neither was anything said about the number of copies known. Attention was called to the note in the British Museum Catalogue which states that the copy in that library is defective, wanting the last seven folios. The University of Chicago copy includes these leaves and is apparently complete as far as the text is concerned.

It is hoped that this explanation will correct some of the misunderstandings caused by the above unwarranted statements.

It may also serve as a warning to colleagues occasionally called upon for "stories" by young and irresponsible reporters. No detailed statement as to the proper method of procedure in such cases is needed here. "*Sat sapienti.*"

J. C. M. HANSON.

CHANGES OF MAGAZINE TITLES

Editor Library Journal:

Perhaps librarians will be interested in the following chart showing the various changes of title in the magazine formerly known as *Popular Electricity*. It would be difficult to find a more flagrant case of title-changing.

This magazine apparently realizes the value of being long established, for since its founding in 1908, it has reached the 87th volume! All this, by legally appropriating the title and volume number of a comparatively old periodical—the *Popular Science Monthly*. It is not a real merger, however, for the latter perpetuates its old self in the *Scientific Monthly*, while its former shell of title and volume

number is occupied by *Popular Electricity*, alias *Modern Mechanics*, alias *World's Advance*.

1. *Popular Electricity Magazine*. V. 1-6, No. 4. 1908-Aug. 1913.
2. *Popular Electricity & World's Advance*. V. 6, No. 5-7, No. 2. Sept. 1913-June 1914.
3. *Popular Electricity & Modern Mechanics*. V. 29. July-Dec. 1914.
4. *Modern Mechanics*. V. 30, No. 1-3. Jan.-Mar. 1915.
5. *World's Advance*. V. 30, No. 4-31, No. 3. Apr.-Sept. 1915.
6. *Popular Science Monthly and World's Advance*. V. 87, No. 4—date. Oct. 15—?

The jump in volume number from 7 to 29 is accounted for by the fact that in July, 1914, *Modern Electrics and Mechanics* was merged with *Popular Electricity* to form the third title, and the volume number of *Modern Electrics* was adopted.

Very truly yours,

ALFRED D. KEATOR.

Minneapolis Public Library.

[NOTE.—We might add that on page 1521 of the *Publishers' Weekly* of May 15, there appears a note giving other information as to the various changes of title which this publication has undergone.—Ed. L. J.]

TWO NAMES FOR BUT A SINGLE BOOK

Editor Library Journal:

The Alexander Hamilton Institute published in its Modern Business Series a book by Moxey on "Accounting systems." The books of the Alexander Hamilton Institute cannot be bought direct from the Institute, but can be picked up by libraries in the second hand book shops. The Alexander Hamilton Institute sold Moxey's "Accounting systems" to the Key Publishing Co., who recently issued it under the title of "Practical accounting methods." The Key Publishing Co. is no longer in existence, but this particular volume is now to be bought from the Ronald Press Co., 20 Vesey St., New York.

Libraries owning Moxey's "Accounting systems" do not need "Practical accounting methods," as the books are identical.

Yours truly,

BEATRICE WINNER,
Assistant Librarian.

The Free Public Library of Newark, N. J.

Library Calendar

- Jan. 10, 1916. Pennsylvania Library Club.
Jan. 13. New York Library Club, Wanamaker's Auditorium, 3 p. m.
Mar. 3-4. Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association. Joint annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.



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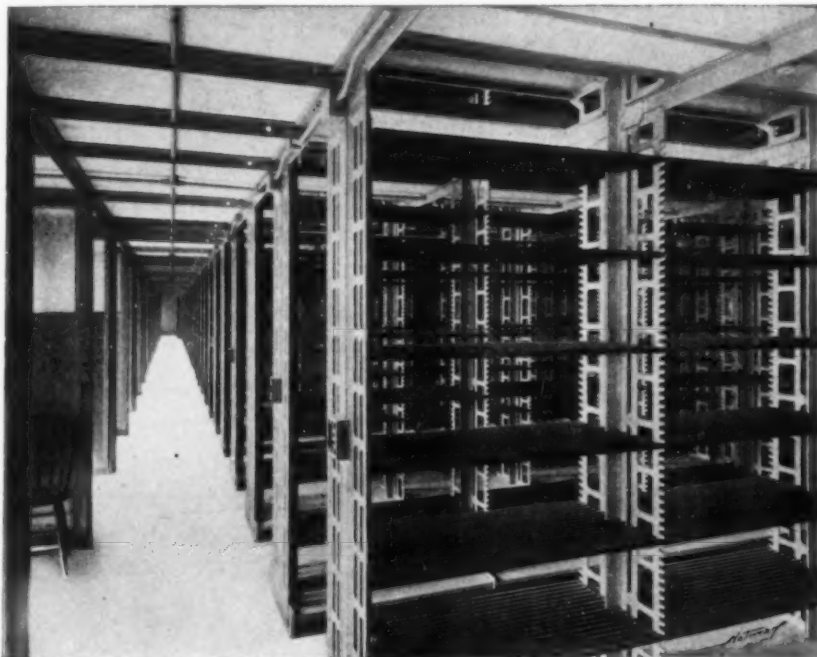
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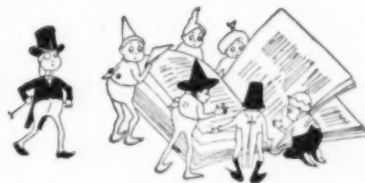
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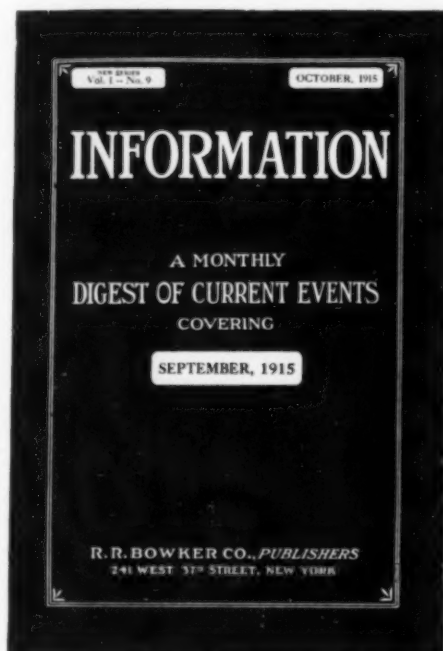
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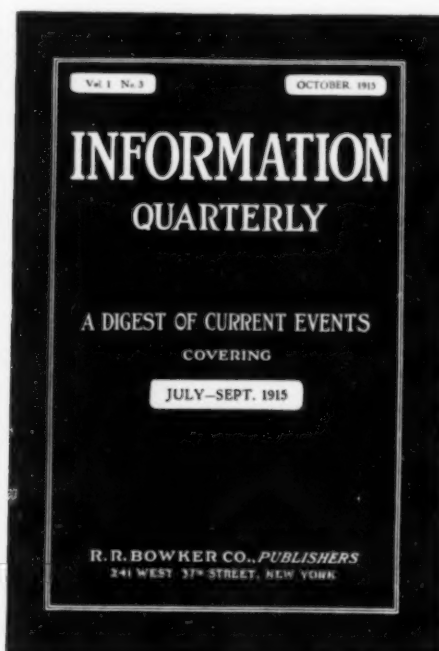
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